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74 U.S. AIR VANDALS DESTROYED BY REICH IN WIDE-SPREAD RAID

All Downed Over German Territory; Foe Loses 1,100 Planes in 23 Days

Special

BERLIN, May 24.—At least 74 American aircraft were shot down in their operations over Reich territory today including 61 four-engined bombers which were destroyed despite the exceedingly strong escort of long-distance fighters. Reports from some fighter formations and flak units are still coming in.

Considerable employment of long-range fighters by the American air force formations marked the air battles which took place in the morning and noon hours today in the northern and southern German territories.

The American formation which came from Schleswig-Holstein was intercepted by German fighters and destroyers at Neu-Muenster. Air engagements staged there reached its climax over Kiel Bay.

On their flight from Neu-Muenster to Berlin, the Americans were subjected to countless fresh attack by the German air defense. Despite continuous efforts by the American long-range fighters to keep the German fighters away from the bombers, large sections of the German fighters were able to attack the bombers and a large number of them were brought down.

Over the capital, the enemy bombers were greeted by fierce anti-aircraft batteries and several four-engined bombers were shot down or badly damaged by direct hits.

After dropping their bombs indiscriminately on the residential quarters of the capital, the enemy bomber formations flew off in scattered formation over central Germany.

10 Raiders Downed

Meanwhile, the American [illegible] were engaged in heavy fighting in the Murr area as well as southwest of Wiener Neustadt. Ten enemy bombers were downed over Murr and more planes were destroyed in the Wiener Neustadt areas.

At noon today, German anti-aircraft defense formations intercepted and engaged in fierce combat American bomber formations which appeared over northern Germany with strong fighter escorts and aerial combats continued when the enemy formations advanced from Schleswig-Holstein.

Other American formations at the same time were engaged in combat over the eastern forefield of the Alps as well as in the high mountain ranges. The enemy suffered considerable losses as he approached Vienna.

Aerial combats are still in progress over the German Baltic Coast especially over the bight of Luebeck between the German fighters and United States bomber formations.

In the meantime, shortly after midnight, British terror bombers which in two groups entered the Reich territory across the north-western frontier were fiercely contested by German fighters. Crashing enemy planes were already reported from the Dutch and Belgian territories while German night fighters continued their attacks against the British bombers advancing from the east. The enemy bombers stayed only a short time over Reich territory and dropped only few bombs.

According to latest reports, more than 1,100 enemy planes including 900 American and 200 British aircraft were shot down over the Continent in the first 23 days of this month. The enemy also lost at least 8,800 flying personnel.

F.R.B. NOTES PROHIBITED

Domei

NANKING, May 24.—A temporary law prohibiting the use of Federal Reserve Bank notes within Hwaihai Province after the expiration of the fixed period for the exchange of Federal Reserve Bank notes and Central Reserve Bank notes was put into effect yesterday by the Finance Ministry of the National Government of China.

It is recalled that under date of April 30, it was announced that the period for exchanging Federal Reserve Bank notes for Central Reserve Bank notes would be extended until May 21 within Hsuchow, Haichow, Lienyunchiang and Suhsien and until September 30 in other districts of Hwaihai Province.

In a special notice issued by the Finance Minister yesterday, the public was warned against acts likely to disturb stabilization of currency. Any such acts will be meted out with severe punishment.

New Bulgar Envoy To Nippon Reaches Capital on Thursday

The new Bulgarian Minister to Tokyo, Sotoyan Petroff Tchomakoff arrived at Tokyo by way of Siberia Thursday. Minister Tchomakoff is well known in diplomatic circles, having filled the posts of the former Bulgarian Minister to Rumania and Sweden. He has also occupied the office of Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Bulgarian Foreign Office.

BITTER FIGHTING ON FOR ANZIO POSITION

German Defenders Hold Ground Against Determined Attacks Of U.S. Forces

Special

BERLIN, May 24.—The 13th day of the big battle in Italy was marked by bitter fighting for the beachhead at Anzio and Nettuno, the second crucial point in the region of Terracina where troops under General Mark Wayne Clark are determined to open a way northward to establish contact with the other formations of the 5th army stationed at the beachhead, according to Walter Plato, German war correspondent.

He adds that the third center of the fighting is still in the region of Pontecorvo where the struggle has been intensified. Here and at Terracina, the defending German troops are holding their positions.

The center of the fighting is in the northeastern corner of the beachhead at Anzio and Nettuno where the attacking Americans are being supported by heavy ship guns and large bomber formations. The Americans here are trynig to gain further ground at Via Appia in order to drive the German formations to the south.

Extremely ferocious fighting is raging at present in the center of the bridgehead in the Cisterna area, while enemy attacks against Aprilia were repelled after fierce fighting.

Following the American move to force a way through the town and pass of Terracina, furious fighting raged on the slopes of Monte Leano. In this area the American attacks were repelled, but the 5th army is continuing to launch attacks against the German positions northeast of Terracina and at Lenola. These attacks also ended in failure.

Meanwhile, the British 8th army under Lieutenant-General Sir Oliver Leese launched violent attacks at Pontecorvo and Aquino and on the slopes of Montecairo. These attacks, however, failed against the strong fire of the German defense.

In the fighting on the southern front, the Anglo-Americans are employing their air force to a large extent to support the ground troops, and also to interrupt the German supply lines especially in central Italy.

In the meantime, German bomber formations inflicted heavy blows upon the foe. Heavy German bombers early this morning attacked the enemy traffic junction at Fondi causing heavy explosions and started widespread fires especially in the enemy deployment positions in the southwestern part of the Fondi front. All German aircraft returned safely to their bases.

Reich Operations Succeed

Special

BERLIN, May 24.—German operations against the Soviet forces in the Dniester area were successfully concluded after three days of embittered fighting, the Rumanian High Command announced yesterday, according to a Bucharest report.

Several Soviet rifle divisions and one tank brigade were annihilated. Two thousand prisoners were taken and 47 tanks, 20 trench mortars, as well as considerable other war material were captured. The enemy left behind over 4,000 dead.

The operations were constantly supported by German and Rumanian bombers and fighters.

Black Market in Naples

Special

LISBON, May 24.—Black market in Naples continues to flourish under the administration of the anti-Axis occupation authorities, according to a Rome dispatch. Dozens of arrests are being carried out daily. On Sunday alone 43 persons were arrested. One of these persons had sold 12 tons of flour in a round about way during the past four weeks and had thus earned 2,000,000 liras.

AMERICAN ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE CHIANG BARED BY OKAZAKI

Says Aid-Chungking Supplies Insignificant; Wallace Being Sent to Appease Him

Contrary to the recent statement made by American President Franklin Roosevelt to Congress that Chungking was "being helped to the utmost of our ability," other reports indicate that the supplies to Chungking are a mere trickle compared to the amount of aid sent to other anti-Axis countries, declared Katsuo Okazaki, Acting Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his conference with foreign correspondents on Wednesday.

Reports from a very authoritative source disclose, Mr. Okazaki pointed out, that the Chungking authorities are complaining that since March, this year, no supplies sent by the United States have come east of Kunming in Yunnan Province, Of the supplies that were for Chungking, 50 per cent went to Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault's 14th United States Air Force, 20 per cent to Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell's detachment and 10 per cent to the Chungking forces abroad. From this it can be deduced that no part of these supplies actually reached Chungking hands.

During the course of the press conference, Mr. Okazaki also touched on the coming visit of United States Vice-President Henry Wallace to the apparent divergence of opinions between Roosevelt and Chiang Kai-shek.

In this connection, Mr. Okazaki drew attention to the fact that Chiang, in his new book "China's Destiny," bitterly assails the Anglo-American aggression against China. To the American complaint that Chungking has not pushed its war against Japan with sufficient vigor, Chungking has replied that all the evils which have befallen China are due to the American and British policy of aggression in Asia, Mr. Okazaki said.

Another reason for sending Wallace out of the United States at this time, Mr. Okazaki observed, might be because the Democratic Party does not want him in the country during the coming Democratic National Convention as it seems that the party has another man in mind for the office of vice-president.

CHANDLER OPPOSES PLAN TO PROMOTE PATTON

Special

LISBON, May 24.—The United States Senate Military Affairs Committee today submitted for approval a permanent rank promotion for Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, former Commander-in-Chief of U.S. 7th army in Italy, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Committee agreed to postpone final action on Patton's case but no formal explanation was given.

Senator Albert Chandler, Democrat from Kentucky and Chairman of the Nominations Sub-Committee, however, said that he personally opposed the approval because of the incident last summer in Sicily where Patton had slapped a sick American soldier in a hospital.

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican from New Hampshire, said that the Committee was not fully satisfied as to the desirability of promoting Patton at this time.

It is recalled in this connection that Patton had caused a sensation recently in a speech in London when he stated that Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union were "destined to rule the world."

SWEDES REJECT PROPOSAL

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 24.—The Swedish Socialist Party Congress today unanimously defeated the proposal made by the Communists to cooperate during the elections for the Lower Chamber of Parliament, according to the Dagens Nyheter.

The paper stated that the reason for the rejection of the Communist proposal had been the fact that the entire Communist activity had been directed toward splitting up the working class. The character of this Communist activity had not changed, the paper pointed out, adding that the proposal for cooperation during the elections was nothing but a new maneuver under the mask of a united front.

The paper concluded that the Socialist Party Congress furthermore decided to use the term "Labor Party" again in this year's election. No other party would be allowed to use this name.

Bickering Among Enemy Leaders In India Attacked by Their Public

Censors' Attempt to Hush Up Differences Among Mountbatten, Auchinleck and Stilwell Strongly Denounced by Daily Express

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 24.—The lack of clearly defined spheres of command between General Claude Auchinleck, British Commander-in-Chief in India, and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia as well as Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell's ambiguous position as part of Mountbatten's command and an associate of Chiang Kai-shek, together with the last-minute changes in strategy made at the Quebec conference are held responsible for the growing complaints that the southeast Asia theater is being covered by a thick veil of secrecy to hide the continued bickering among the leaders, writes the Daily Express in a recent issue.

The Washington Post, in the meanwhile, states that the hush-hush was to cover up the lack of unity in the southeast Asia command. There appears to be no common strategy—no unified command—and there is constant bickering among the commanders and it is no doubt this situation which the censors are trying to hide, declared the paper.

The Philadelphia Enquirer significantly pointed out that the question remained whether the anti-Axis campaign in Burma and India is receiving the overall direction it plainly required.

Some time ago, Hanson Baldwin, noted commentator of the N. Y. Times, complained that the official claims made in anti-Axis communiques from the southwest Pacific exaggerated enemy losses and particularly the effect of those losses, reports the News Chronicle. Communiques encouraged a correspondent on the spot to interpret raids and skirmishes as victories of tremendous significance, according to Baldwin who cited a number of cases in support of his criticism.

BRITISH DISCOUNT U.S.-SOVIET PACT

Signing of Agreement on Extension of Credit to Soviet Union Is Doubted

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 25.—The jealousy caused in Britain following the report that a group of American industrial firms and banks have agreed to grant commercial credits amounting to $2,500,000,000 to the Soviet Government was bared by the Manchester Guardian's [illegible] correspondent on April 18 when he expressed doubt as to whether such an agreement had been reached.

The report follows:

There is a ring of half-truths about the New York report that 30 American industrial firms have combined with a group of banks to grant commercial credits of $2,500,000,000 to the Soviet Government. Some of the details sound a little unlikely. The amount seems too big for a private banking venture if the banks intend to grant the credits out of their own resources.

Moreover, nothing has been said about seeking government guarantee or permission to float a public loan. If the agreement had really been concluded, something would have been said about security and repayment terms.

On the other hand, it is probably true that American-Russian negotiations are taking place regarding deliveries of goods on credit terms for the reconstruction of the Soviet Union. That is a feasible proposition.

American industries, especially those making capital goods, will have a large excess capacity when munitions contracts slacken. The Russians will need enormous supplies of such goods, and for a few years they will have few resources to spare for exports, so they will require credit. They have gold, and no doubt they will use it to pay for what they cannot get on credit, but though the gold stock may be large, it will hardly pay for more than a part of the imports needed for reconstruction.

What readers in this country will want to know is whether similar schemes are under consideration here. The British industry, too, will sooner or later have a large surplus capacity for making goods most needed for Russia's reconstruction.

Many British firms are most certainly looking for a postwar market in the Soviet Union, and it can be said that the Russians have lately shown considerable interest in British postwar supplies.

In this country, the financing of large Soviet contracts would inevitably be a matter for the Government's decision and assistance, but there is no reason to fear that lack of finances will prevent our industry from providing its share toward Russia's reconstruction.

OUR UNITS DEFEAT FOE NEAR KOHIMA

Enemy's Repeated Counter-Attacks on Japanese Positions Are Smashed

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA-INDIA BORDER FRONT. May 24.—Having received reinforcements from the north, the anti-Axis forces have been desperately repeating counter-attacks against the Japanese positions around Kohima [illegible]. Their attempts to break through the Kohima-Imphal road have also been abortive.

Despite unsuccessful attacks on May 19 on the 5120-Height, northwest of Kohima, enemy troops of about 200, supported by tanks and artillery bombardment, again counter-attacked the same Height at 5:40 p.m. on May 21. After engaging in hand-to-hand fighting, the Japanese defeated the enemy forces.

In the two-day fighting, the enemy lost four trench mortars and fled leaving 115 bodies behind.

Our Units Reopen Attack

By K. HASHIMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT May 24.—With the close cooperation of infantry, engineering and artillery forces, the crack Japanese Units that reopened their attacks on May 17, have been reducing the strong semi-permanent positions of the anti-Axis forces in front of Palel one after another in fierce hand-to-hand battles and are now securing their positions for further onslaughts.

Carrying explosives with them, the members of the death-defying squad of our infantry forces approached near to an enemy position at 11 p.m. on May 18, and heavily blasted their objective.

At sunset the same day, a Japanese Engineering Unit equipped with XX new war arms blasted and occupied seven places in the strong enemy position, and valiantly fought with the enemy until the arrival of other Japanese Units.

Meanwhile, Japanese Artillery Units vigorously bombarded the foe's mountain-gun position, two-thirds of which were destroyed, and wiped out the enemy's infantry-gun formations.

Reinforcements to Bishenpur

Domei

LISBON, May 23.—The Japanese Forces operating on the Imphal front are reported to have dispatched reinforcements to the Bishenpur sector, according to a Kandy dispatch.

Roosevelt Still Ill

Special

LISBON, May 24.—President Roosevelt, although he was reportedly completely recovered from his bronchial trouble, is now reported that he would shortly go to the navy hospital at Bethseda for another thorough medical examination, according to the Daily Mail report from London.

LUSHIH IS CAPTURED BY IMPERIAL FORCES IN HONAN CAMPAIGN

Advance Base of U.S. Air Force In China Falls Before Onslaughts of Japanese

By M. OTA AND J. ASHIHARA
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN BASE, May 25.—Our commando unit that reduced Sunghsien and advanced along the mountain road between Sunghsien and Lushih, stormed Lushih, the advance base of the U.S. air force in China, after defeating the troops under the command of General Chiang Ting-wen that were routed toward the southwest from the Loyang plain.

After smashing about 1,000 enemy troops around Lushih in a battle which lasted from the night of May 19 to the morning of the next day, the Japanese occupied the walled town of Lushih.

Lushih Occupied

Domei

LISBON, May 24.—The Japanese Forces occupied Lushih, where an enemy air base is located 25 kilometers off the Shensi-Honan border, on May 22, it was announced by the headquarters of the Chungking army, according to reports from Chungking.

Chungking Hit Hard

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 24.—The fall of Lushih has caused considerable consternation in Chungking. The easy defeat of the Chungking forces in the Honan operations having resulted in sharp criticisms in America and Britain of Chungking's feeble fighting power, Chungking, in order to gloss over reverses on the Honan front, is flagrantly propagandizing the crossing of the Salween River by their army.

According to reports reaching here today from Chungking, a part of the Japanese Forces has swept westward along the banks of the Lo River and has already reached Lushih.

Only 30 kilometers from the boundary line of Shensi Province, Lushih is an important point blocking the route to Sian. It is also only 100 kilometers southwest of Lungkuan. In view of Lushih's strategic importance, the American and British authorities, stationed in Chungking, are already fearful of Japanese advances from Shensi on to Szechwan Province. American-British condemnation of Chungking has tended to gain in sharpness.

On May 23 the Chungking military authorities announced that a general counter-offensive would be commenced on the Honan front and the beleaguered troops in Loyang rescued before long. However, in face of the present situation such Chungking propaganda is nothing more than mere words of self-comfort.

POPULARITY OF BADOGLIO RAPIDLY WANING IN ITALY

Traitor's Position Uncertain; Population Not Supporting Rebel Leader

Special

BERLIN, May 23.—The position of the Italian traitor, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, is uncertain, according to persons arriving from southern Italy and staying in Lisbon on their way to London.

They disclosed that the population does not support him in any way whatsoever since a part of them considers Badoglio a "reactionist" and the remaining part thinks he would be capable of "any kind of treason."

Growing criticism of Badoglio furnishes the desired pretext to the British command to supervise Badoglio more severely, they said. British agents under the pretext of protecting Badoglio have been employed as his personal guards. Even the guard of honor in front of Badoglio's headquarters is partly composed of British agents who for this purpose are wearing Italian uniforms.

Meanwhile, the activity of former Fascists, now living in hiding, is far more intensive than generally expected, according to reliable sources. For instance, some weeks ago inscriptions were noticed particularly on the public buildings of Syracuse such as "Vivate Mussolini," "Vivate Christ," "Down With Traitors."

Two Planes Downed By Nippon A.A. Guns In Loyang District

By T. FUJITA
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 24.—Japanese anti-aircraft battery shot down one enemy P-40 plane at Changshui-chen on the morning of May 17 and another at Hsintaopei, two kilometers southwest of Changshuichen, on the following day. The enemy planes downed in Wuhsien and in the sector southwest of Loyang since May 3 by the Japanese Ground Units total 11 (three unconfirmed).

OUR PLANES SCORE IN HONAN WAR ZONE

Bomber Units Daily Achieving Brilliant Results in Unison With Ground Forces

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 25.—Acting in unison with ground forces operating on the Honan front, Japanese Bomber Plane Units have been daily achieving brilliant war results.

On May 17, our warplanes heavily strafed and bombed 500 infantrymen and a group of vehicles fleeing into the mountainous area near Chumating and dealt them an annihilative blow.

Attacking about 1,500 enemy infantrymen and cavalrymen at a point near Kanhsien, Japanese Air Units inflicted heavy damage upon them.

Continuing their onslaughts, our air forces rained bombs upon about 3,000 enemy troops and a group of 30 automobiles at Fanlichen and its vicinity. Moreover, they carried out deadly strafing and bombing attacks on the routed enemy troops concentrated along the Loho River, and inflicted fatal blows upon them.

Observing about 2,000 enemy troops, who were concentrated at Fanlichen, the Japanese Air Units on May 18 carried out furious attacks and inflicted crushing blows on the enemy.

In three waves on May 20, Japanese Air Units attacked the Loyang sector. Carrying out low-level dive-bombing attacks, our airmen silenced the strong enemy artillery positions and other bases in and around Yotsun, northwest of Loyang, and Shihkiakow, two kilometers northwest of Loyang.

All the Japanese planes returned safely.

GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HITS FOE'S TERROR RAIDS

States 20 Cases of Bombing Of Hospitals From January To April This Year

Special

BERLIN, May 23.—In view of the increased attacks of Anglo-American planes on German hospital installations, the German High Command today issued a statement in order to inform the world public of the number of most flagrant infringements of international law committed by the British and American air forces.

The High Command enumerated in detail 20 cases of such violations verified beyond doubt between January 24 and April 14 of this year. The statement said that since April 14, Anglo-American attacks on German hospital installations have been repeated almost daily. Since that time, no dressing station, no hospital train and no transport of the wounded have been safe from the attacks of the enemy raiders.

In all instances, the statement stressed, objectives attacked by the enemy had been clearly marked with the sign of the Red Cross enabling the Anglo-American pilots and gunners to make out the character of the objectives they were attacking.

U.S. Plane Crashes

Domei

BERLIN, May 24.—An American bomber taking part in the terror attack on Berlin yesterday crashed at Potsdam Plaza in the center of the city and four bodies of the crew have been recovered.

Stahmer Sees Shigemitsu

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the Foreign Minister's official residence at 4 p.m. on Thursday and conferred with the Foreign Minister for about an hour.

LOYANG IS OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE UNITS IN 24-HOUR BATTLE

Imperial Headquarters Reveals 2,000 Bodies Picked Up; 4,000 Taken Prisoner

The Imperial Japanese Units that had been keeping watch on Loyang, the vital base of Chungking's army in the First War Zone, launched an attack on May 24 and completely occupied the walled town on the morning of May 25, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 6:30 p.m. on Thursday.

The announcement further disclosed that the principal war results known up to the present were more than 2,000 bodies abandoned which were picked up by our side and over 4,000 prisoners captured.

The communiqué follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
6:30 p.m. May 25

"1. Our Units that had been surrounding and keeping watch on the walled town of Loyang, the vital base of the Chungking army in the First War Zone, launched an attack on the afternoon of May 24 and completely occupied it on the morning of May 25.

"2. Among the results obtained in this battle, the principal ones known up to the present follow:

Bodies picked up more than 2,000
Prisoners taken more than 4,000
War trophies:
Guns 15
Firearms .... about 800."

Falls in 24 Hours

Following the enemy's refusal to accept repeated advice to surrender through various available means in order to save the ancient capital from destruction, the Imperial Japanese Forces were forced to commence a general attack against Loyang, the pivotal base of the Chungking army in the First War Zone, from east, north and west at 1 p.m. on May 24 and completely occupied the walled town at 8:30 a.m. next day.

It is [illegible] in view of the strategic importance both militarily and politically Chiang Kai-shek strictly ordered his armies to defend the walled town of Loyang to the last. Without adhering to our advices the Chungking troops, stubbornly resisted, and the Japanese finally determined to launch the general attack against Loyang.

In this battle, the enemy abandoned more than 2,000 bodies which were picked up by the Japanese. The war prisoners taken aggregated over 4,000. In addition, a large number of Chungking troops have been drowned in the Loho River. Thus, within less than 24 hours since the general attack the strong enemy position in the First War Zone fell into the Japanese hands and the three divisions strong of the Chungking army that was desperately resisting was totally annihilated.

Chiangkou, Yingchang Fall

By H. ITO
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 24.—Launching a fierce attack at dawn of May 19 on the enemy positions in the fortified area seven kilometers northwest of Loyang, crack Japanese Units occupied Chiangkou and Yingchang on the same day.

In concert with furious dive-bombing attacks by large formations of Japanese Wild Eagles at 10 a.m. and at 2 p.m. and with incessant artillery bombardment, the Japanese Units smashed the enemy pill-boxes made of betony and took the enemy positions at Chiangkou and Yinchang.

Our valiant forces are now making a "human bullet" attack against Chingkung, enemy position on a hilltop.

Loning Captured

By D. UNNO and N. TANIGUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 24.—Finding it impossible to resist the furious onslaught of the Japanese Forces in the Hsinan and Iyang districts, west of Loyang, more than 10 divisions under General Chiang Ting-wen and about 200,000 men belonging to General Hu Tsung-nan's divisions—brought up from the Eighth War Zone as reinforcements—are fleeing toward the mountains to the southwest.

Detailing a section of our forces

to keep watch over Loyang, powerful tank and mechanized corps as the main body were ordered to pursue and annihilate the fleeing enemy and since May 12 a terrific battle has been raging, the Japanese troops being ably assisted by the Air Force.

Another unit, advancing westward along the Loho River, reached Changshui at the narrowing point of the Loho valley, west of Loyang, on May 16 and attacked the enemy's 177th Division and 96th Army Corps at Loning. After defeating them, the Japanese Forces entered Loning on May 18.

Then, cooperating with the Japanese Units that had reached the Lunghai railway line, our troops formed a triangle around Hsinan, Kuanyintang and Loning and completely encircled the enemy troops inside composed of about five divisions of 35,000 men and annihilated them.

Thus in about 10 days, approximately 13 divisions under General Chiang Ting-wen in the First War Zone as well as about 20 divisions belonging to General Tang En-po's army and General Hu Tsung-nan's forces in the Eighth War Zone were either annihilated or put to rout.

Chaichuangchen Occupied

By T. SUGITA and K. UMEMURA

Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 24.—Crack Japanese Units which had occupied Yenshuai at 2 p.m. on May 11 immediately advanced westward pursuing the enemy 177th Division and on the following day, Japanese Units occupied Chaichuanchen, 12 kilometers east of Loyang.

Continuing their vigorous advance, the Japanese Units reached a point, eight kilometers north of Loyang, at noon the same day and further tightened the encirclement ring around Loyang. Other Japanese Units which smashed the enemy in Mengtsin are now pursuing the routed enemy force.

Japanese Take Shenchow

By T. YOSHIKAWA and H. YAMAMOTO

Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 24.—Crack Japanese Units that intercepted the Lunghai railway line in the neighborhood of Yingmao and Shengchih, after crossing the Yellow River, continued to advance to the west and after smashing the enemy 39th Army Corps as well as surrounding Shenchow, an important point on the railway line on the afternoon of May 17, completely occupied the city at 8:30 a.m. the following day.

Part of the Japanese Forces also turned to the south of Shenchow, and advancing to Taying, west of Shenchow, intercepted the retreat of the Chungking forces defending Shenchow.

Retreat From Loyang

By T. SATO and G. FURUKAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 24.—The Chungking forces which had suffered tremendous losses in the Honan campaign, retreated from the Loyang area toward Shengchih Station on the Lunghai railway line where the Japanese Forces completely cut off their retreat route. Our Forces which crossed the Yellow River are now advancing along the Lunghai railway.

When we first set foot on the railway line at a point some kilometers west of Shengchih Station, we were greatly astonished to see engine cars at the station riddled with numerous bullet marks and two freight cars packed with ammunition. Countless pieces of luggage were scattered all over the platform.

Passing the station, the Japanese Forces continued their advance and occupied Yingmao west of Shengchih. On May 18 Shenhsien, the enemy's strategic point, fell into Japanese hands. The Japanese Forces continued to march westward along the railway line toward Taying.

The Lunghai railway, which runs through wide plains, is a most vital point in the enemy's First War Zone. The construction of this railway was first launched by the Belgian Syndicate as a branch line of the Peking-Hankow Railway in 1903 leasing the territory for 25,000,000 francs. Railway traffic was first opened between Kaifeng and Loyang over a distance of 180 kilometers. Later, the railway line connecting Lienyun and Paochi was completed.

Since the Belgian Syndicate was a puppet of Russia, France, and Spain, the building of the railway caused numerous clashes among these countries. Later, China restored her rights on the railway.

Chiang Kai-shek apparently schemed to utilize the Lunghai railway as an important defense line to check the further advance of the Japanese Forces into the hinterlands. Now completely controlled by the Japanese, the railway will play an indispensible role in the construction of common prosperity in Greater East Asia.

Chiang Men Trapped

The Japanese are steadily closing in upon Loyang, the pivotal center line of the First War Zone of the enemy, while maintaining unflagging watch over the stirrings of the trapped Chungking forces.

In mid-April, the Japanese Expeditionary Army to China began forestalling operations against the Tang En-po army which had been planning to cross the old and new Yellow Rivers and to develop a major counter-offensive against the Japanese in the fertile southern valley of the Yangtze.

By May 12, the Japanese had destroyed the main strength of the 19 enemy divisions comprising eight armies and completed the opening of traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway. Meanwhile, on May 9, other units of the Japanese crossed the Yellow River in a surprise attack from the neighborhood of Yuanchu and, in correspondence with the crack units that had taken the enemy in the rear in the First War Zone, continued to thrust deep into the heart of Honan.

By skilled mobile outflanking operations the Japanese intercepted the remnants of the Tang En-po army that had managed to steal out of the Japanese ring of encirclement in the first campaign of annihilation, the 13 divisions comprising the seven armies commanded by Chiang Ting-wen and the six divisions comprising two armies under Hu Tsung-nan, which had been sent over in panic from the Eighth War District to reinforce the First, in the Lo and I River valleys south of Loyang, and all but wiped them out.

Continuing the irresistible advance, the Japanese thrust into Lushih near the Shensi provincial border and demolished the military establishments in that area. They are now sweeping across the Honan plains in search of enemy remnants.

On the morning of May 10, some of the Japanese Units reached an area near Loyang, thus reducing the strategic value of the city. The purpose of the Japanese in holding this position is to keep strict watch over enemy stirrings at Loyang in order to wipe out the enemy forces on the field. About three divisions under Wu Ting-lin, Commander of the 15th Army, are holding Loyang. The Japanese are watching them, as a cat does a mouse, in order to take them at a blow.

The aggregate results since the beginning of the present campaign in mid-April so far as become known up to May 21, are: 34,800 enemy bodies picked up by the Japanese; 9,400 prisoners; 18 planes shot down, (three of them uncertain); 206 guns of various calibers and classes captured (four 10 cm. cannon, one 15 cm. howitzer, 45 field guns, 16 mountain guns, 111 trench mortars, 23 rapid-firing guns and six machine cannon), 725 light and heavy machine-guns, 11,000 rifles, 108 automobiles, six locomotives and 123 railway cars.

Compared with the results of the middle plains campaign of May-June, 1941, comprising 50,000 bodies picked up, 25,000 prisoners taken, 150 guns, 470 light and heavy machine-guns and 11,000 rifles captured, the above results show a smaller number of enemy troops killed or taken prisoner, but a much larger amount of war trophies, including many modern heavy firearms. This was because the Tang En-po army pitted against the Japanese this time was the best equipped of all Chungking forces, which shows the severity of the blow inflicted upon Chungking by the destructions of its main strength.

In fact, the war trophies taken by the Japanese constitute almost the entire equipment of the enemy in the First War zone, so that the First War Zone may be considered to have been practically wiped out in strength, organization and equipment. With Chungking in its extremity of arms shortage, it is utterly impossible for the First War Zone to be reorganized. The enemy defense line, therefore, has been irretrievably rent between the Eighth War Zone in Shensi Province and the Fifth War Zone in Hupeh Province.

Thus, Chungking leaders will have a pretty tale to tell Henry Wallace, visiting Vice-President of the United States, after having trumpeted forth their propaganda about a favorable turn in the war situation so persistently before his coming.

Confusion and Chaos Predicted in Britain By New Traffic Rules

Special

LISBON, May 24.—Great confusion and near chaos will be brought about by the new traffic restrictions which will considerably affect the living conditions of the British population was the general opinion of the London press yesterday according to a dispatch from the British capital. The Daily Mail, for instance, declares "it is possible that the postal service would be reduced to chaos and a restricted railway traffic would affect the delivery of perishable food." It warned the people that they must reckon with a drastic reduction in imports and thus market and shopping times should be changed. The paper urged traders of perishable food to meet to discuss measures for overcoming these difficulties.

CHURCHILL ADMITS FAILURE OF PARLEY

No Definite Decision Reached At Empire Conference, Commons Told

Special

LISBON, May 24.—The failure of the recently ended British Empire Conference was admitted today by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his 85-minute speech opening the debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons, according to a London dispatch.

Churchill told the Commons, "I should not pretend that we arrived at hard and fast conclusions or precise decisions upon all the questions that torment this afflicted globe"

In order to defend the convoking of the conference, Churchill evasively said that the Dominion Prime Ministers expressed a cordial agreement in the "general conduct" of foreign affairs and "utmost confidence" was expressed in Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

In a virtual admission of the failure of the heavy pressure brought to bear on Turkey to enter the war on the anti-Axis side, Churchill referred to the "exaggerated attitude of caution on the part of Turkey" adding "the hopes we entertained of Turkey boldly entering the war in February or March or at least according us necessary bases for air action have faded."

Churchill went on to say that the anti-Axis and its Allies had "with great regret" discontinued the process of rearming Turkey. With intent to discounting Turkey's refusal to enter the war, Churchill declared, "The anti-Axis will be able to win the war without Turkey being involved in it at all though, of course, Turkey's aid would have been a great help and acceleration."

Then with total disregard of the Anglo-American blind bombings of Rome, Churchill stated, "We have great hopes that the city of Rome may be preserved from destruction." He regretted that Britain's efforts to bring about a renewal of relations between the Polish and Soviet Governments had not succeeded.

Abandoning the support of the Polish exile Government in London, Churchill declared that any regulation of the Polish eastern border "should be at the expense of Germany," which he said would give Poland "ample seaboard and good, adequate and reasonable homeland in which the Polish nation could safely dwell."

In his disappointing speech, Churchill also revealed the British Government's abandonment of support of the Mihailovitch faction in Jugoslavia declaring "we have proclaimed ourselves as a strong supporter of Marshal Tito because of his massive struggle against the German armies."

Significantly, Churchill in his lengthy speech mentioned the "Western Front" only once and only in a jocular vein that "all this talk of the invasion across the Channel is keeping Hitler frantic."

Then bombastically asserting that the Dominion Prime Ministers in complete unity are continuing the policy of "unconditional surrender" against Germany and Japan, Churchill advocated a world council of great states "to keep up enough arms to preserve peace after the war" and a "world assembly of all the Powers." He said that the "world assembly" would embody much of the structure of the League of Nations, but this time it must bristle with "overwhelming military power."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 24

The enemy yesterday with increasing intensity continued his large-scale attacks from the Nettuno beachhead. Employing very strong artillery and tank forces supported by numerous battleplane formations, the enemy in several sectors succeeded in making major breaches in our front. Particularly heavy fighting is progressing on both sides of Cisterna, in the western sector of the Southern Front as well as in the rugged mountain territory between Sonnino and Vallecorsa.

The focal point of yesterday's fighting was again in the Pico and Pontecorvo areas. The enemy, attacking here on a wide front, was repulsed at the focal points of fighting by our troops and some 51 enemy tanks were destroyed here. In the Piedimonte sector, the enemy yesterday made only minor and unsuccessful attack.

At the Eastern Front with the exception of our successful assault troop enterprises, there were only minor fighting operations. Our bomber formations last night made a concentric attack on the Shepetovka railway junction and large fires and explosions were observed.

U.S. bombers yesterday attacked several places in the occupied western Europe and in southwestern Germany causing damage to buildings as well as casualties among the population of Saarbruecken.

British aircraft last night bombed Berlin and the Rhenish-Westphalian territory.

In the Channel during the night of May 22, numerous engagements between our escort vessels and British torpedo boats occurred and several enemy boats were damaged.

Yesterday noon an enemy submarine violating international law, sank a German steamer which was anchored in the Spanish port of Salta Caballos near Bilbao.

Every Eighth Ship Of 'Liberty' Class Reported Defective

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 24.—One out of every eight United States Liberty ships suffers from some defect, says the Truman Committee adding that one out of 33 shows a "major fracture" and one in 15 has cracks in the deck or hull, writes the Daily Mail correspondent from New York.

STRIKES CRIPPLING WAR OUTPUT IN U.S.

Lumber Mills in Washington, Oregon Closed; Walk-Outs Hit 5 Plane Factories

Special

LISBON, May 24.—Strikes are continuing to disrupt war production in the United States, according to dispatches received here.

The United Press report from New York said that the most critical strike in the nation was at Portland, Oregon, and at Seattle and Tacoma in Washington State where more than 50 mills have been closed, threatening the supplies of lumber.

More than one-third of America's lumber supply is affected by this strike of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union and the War Labor Board notified the Union that it would not consider its wage demands until the strike which began last Friday was ended.

A Seattle dispatch said that 18,000 men were already idle and that between 60 and 75 plywood mills, door plants, wood-working mills, sawmills and kindred companies in 20 cities and towns in the States of Oregon and Washington are closed. Workers also quit at eight log booms and nine logging camps are already idle.

In Spokane, 15,000 workers in 15 plants voted to "go fishing," today. The Spokane Chronicle said that the daily manufacture of 50,000 ammunition powder and ration boxes for the armed forces had been halted there.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from New York said that nearly 5,000 of the 7,000 union employes at five Long Island City plants of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation began a "three-day holiday" in anticipation of their lay-off Monday because of the termination of the navy contracts on July 1. The corporation authorities said that everything possible is being done to prevent a mass lay-off.

From MacAlester, Oklahoma, came another dispatch stating that 14 firemen of the city's entire force with the exception of Chief Jack Grantham quit their jobs after the council declined to meet their demand for a minimum salary of $150 a month.

WALK-OUTS IN AMERICA AGAIN CRIPPLE OUTPUT

American Car and Foundry Company Closed Down; Lumbermen Strike

Special

LISBON, May 23.—A walk-out by 6,500 workers closed down the American Car and Foundry Company which manufactures tractors, amphibious tanks and other war products, according to a dispatch from Berwick, Pennsylvania.

Strikers said that they were protesting against the discharge of five employes and also the disagreements over wages, the report added.

Meanwhile, a Seattle dispatch said that the production of lumber supplies which have been listed by the War Production Board as one of America's most vital materials have been seriously disrupted by a strike of 13,000 to 15,000 workers owing to a wage increase denial.

The dispatch stated that more than 40 plants in the great Pacific northwestern belt have been closed and more mills may close tomorrow in eastern Washington around Spokane where a mass meeting of workers is scheduled tonight. Members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Portland, Oregon, voted to "go fishing."

Enemy Bombs Orleans

Domei

PARIS, May 24.—Anglo-American planes heavily raided Orleans in two waves yesterday, according to an O.F.I. report, adding that so far 250 people have been reported killed. The Cathedral of Orleans was heavily damaged.

NEW FASCIST ARMY READY FOR ACTION

Joining With Reich Troops to Fight Against Enemy at Nettuno, South Front

Special

LISBON, May 24.—On the occasion of the [illegible] anniversary of the signing of the Military Alliance Pact with the Reich, the Italian Social Republic issued a proclamation announcing that the newly established formations of the Italian Republican Army are now ready to take their place at the side of the German soldiers, who are fighting against the Anglo-American invaders at Nettuno and the Southern Front, according to a Rome dispatch.

The proclamation requested the Italian people to contribute their share to the war efforts of the Axis as an equal partner in the alliance.

Meanwhile, the Italian press stressed that the German troops are offering stiff resistance against the Anglo-American invaders.

The Messaggero points out that the enemy is desperately trying to effect a junction of his formations in the Nettuno bridgehead and those on the Southern Front. The Piccolo stresses that the soldiers of the newly formed Italian Republican army will be proud to take part in the battle for the defense of the capital.

"The inhabitants of Rome whose present population far exceeds that of peacetime are continuing their normal tasks in the meantime," the paper said, emphasizing that the battle which is now being fought at the very gates of Rome has strengthened the determination of the Italians to contribute their share to the victory of the Axis Powers.

VISIT OF WALLACE PUZZLES CHUNGKING

Trip Is Welcomed But Papers in Chiang's Capital in Dark As to Its Real Purpose

Domei

CANTON, May 24.—United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, it is generally believed, will mediate between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party.

Wallace, as a special envoy of President Roosevelt, left Washington for Chungking on May 20, accompanied by Owen Lattimore, formerly American adviser to Chiang Kai-shek. The party on its way will inspect factories in Siberia and is expected to arrive in Chungking towards May 25, it is reported.

Various Chungking newspapers are as usual already welcoming Wallace's arrival. However, the papers seem to be in the dark regarding the real mission of the President's special envoy—whether his visit will serve to increase America's assistance to Chungking or he has come to Chungking because of America's incapability of helping Chiang Kai-shek.

Examining the purpose of Wallace's visit to Chungking on the basis of various reports emanating from many quarters, it can be presumed that the Washington Government, realizing the impossibility of speedily increasing America's assistance to Chungking, has dispatched him to pacify the dissatisfied and irritated Chungking regime and simultaneously to give a mere verbal promise or an empty promissory note to Chiang, thus further instigating Chungking to continue its resistance against Japan. Secondly, it may be also presumed that Wallace may intervene in the Kuomintang-Communist conference now being held in Chungking with the purpose of mediating between the two parties. It is even thought that he may positively appeal to the Chinese Communist Party to resolve its differences with Chungking.

U.S. BUILDS MORE SHIPS

Yarnell Says Tonnage Tripled Since Start of War

Domei

LISBON, May 24.—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, issued a statement today boasting that the American merchant fleet had been increased considerably since the beginning of the war despite heavy losses, according to a Washington dispatch.

Prior to the war, he said, the American merchant fleet aggregated approximately 11,000,000 tons, but at present the amount has tripled. American shipyards have constructed 3,052 merchant vessels since January, 1942 till April of this year or a total tonnage of 31,444,300 tons. Thus, the present American merchant fleet has increased to 35,000,000 tons in spite of the losses since the beginning of the war, he said.

Press Comments

Thursday, May 25

DISINTEGRATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

ASAHI—It may be foolish to discuss now, as the Americans and British are doing, what the end of this war will be, but one thing we can be sure of even at this stage is that the British Empire after this war will no longer be the symbol of power and prosperity that it was in the past.

In the words of Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa, hemmed in between the United States and the Soviet Union with their "tremendous armed power and resources," Britain has been reduced to the status of a miserable "have-not nation," exhausted and spent. Thus the fate of the British Empire on the morrow is clear enough. In fact, nothing is more seriously worrying the British as this problem of the future of the British Empire. The convocation of the Empire Conference which adjourned on May 16 had been a manifestation of her anguish and a proof that she was reposing her last hope as a first-class Power in the maintenance of the British Empire. In this sense we were deeply interested in the proceedings of the Empire Conference.

The conference was held in camera throughout and even after its adjournment it merely issued an empty joint declaration concerning the determination of the Empire to prosecute the war with Germany and Japan to the bitter end, so that we have no means of knowing exactly what the proceedings were. It is not necessarily impossible, however, to infer what they were from the objective circumstances surrounding Britain and the state of affairs in Britain herself that no results worth boasting have been obtained through the Empire Conference.

The biggest obstacle in the way of strengthening the British Empire is the jealousy and hostility of the United States expressed through Canada. Prisoner of the United States' Pan-Americanism, Canada must oppose any plan for turning the British Empire into a bloc, nor is Britain in a position to override that opposition. As a step for strengthening the Empire, Britain originally entertained the idea of an empire structure with all power concentrated in London and also Smuts' plan of regional reorganization of the Empire. Owing to the powerful opposition of the Canadian delegate, the centralization scheme was dropped and, it is surmised, and replaced by a plan that would fit the British Empire into a world security guarantee structure such as the Dominions may join without fear and such as would not irritate the United States or the Soviet Union. Such a proposal as that the League of Nations should be revived underlines this observation. It is also to be imagined that a regional empire reorganization plan such as would respect the wishes of the Dominions to the maximum extent has been embodied in the scheme as adopted by the conference. Such is the sole result obtained by Britain through this conference.

The framework of the regional reorganization plan is to divide the colonial empire into regions centering upon each Dominion, and the Dominions are thus to participate in the administration of the colonies. This plan in itself reveals two important facts: the extremely weakened state of England through her loss of sea power, financial power and defense strength and the marked independence of the Dominions. On the other hand, an important factor of this plan is that Britain should establish her control over the nations of West Europe, and assure her direct control of the Mediterranean and West Asia, thus forming a bloc of her own. This, of course, is intended to ward off the advance of the United States or the Soviet Union in Europe.

But what does such a plan for the strengthening of the British Empire portend? It merely means that she will lose two things to gain one. It may be a clever plan but Britain has not been able, after all, to stem the tide of disintegration that has overtaken the Empire. If one remembers the diplomatic and political offensive of the United States on British rights and interests, this disintegration is seen clearly to be inevitable.

BRILLIANT RESULTS OF HONAN CAMPAIGN

YOMIURI-HOCHI—News from the Honan front is again that of a brilliant victory with important results. The Japanese who had broken through the Peking-Hankow Railway line, pressed upon the enemy to the west of that line and moved in correspondence with a powerful unit that had newly descended south from Shansi and smashed the main strength of the First War Zone commanded by Chiang Ting-wen. Since the start of the campaign, the Japanese have picked up 44,000 enemy dead and have sealed the fate of Loyang.

The victory has many sides. Strategically, in the first place, the routing of the forces of the First War Zone in which lies Loyang, the main base of the first-line units, has thrown the Eighth War Zone and other rear Zones into utter confusion and completely isolated the Chungking and Communist guerrillas. Politically, the campaign has resulted in throwing open the entire Peking-Hankow Railway to the Japanese. The addition of the Canton-Hankow Railway has turned the Peking-Hankow Railway into the main transcontinental railway of China. As this railway cuts the country into two, east and west, its military, political and economic importance is quite obvious. The complete control of this railway also means the isolation of the Chungking-controlled areas from the peace areas administered by Nanking. In view of the fertility of Honan, in which alone Chiang Kai-shek was able to support an army of 400,000, its importance as a commissary base is clear.

More important still, the disasters suffered by Chungking on the Honan front are certain to aggravate the disunity within the enemy front. The crisis facing the Assam-Bengal Railway line has rendered the Chungking regime desperate and reckless. The confused state of Chungking in its anxiety to save the situation can be seen in Sun Fo's democratization speech, retreat of T. V. Soong, leader of the pro-American faction, frequent dispatch of delegates to the United States and the Soviet Union and the rising tide of American criticism of Chungking. The poor showing in Honan is liable to cool the anti-Japanese fever within the regime. The campaign has demonstrated to the United States that Chungking armies are weaker than the Communists. The panic in which Chiang asked for the aid of the United States and Britain as soon as the Honan campaign began has not improved the situation.

The consternation in the Anglo-American camp is also clear from the comment in U.S. magazine, Time, that neither Chungking nor the Anglo-American authorities had imagined how the Honan campaign would end in such a one-sided affair. The sore disappointment of the United States, which had counted on Chungking to such an extent, can well be imagined. The loss of Honan has frustrated the American plan to advance her air bases from Sian, Hsingan and Hanchung to Honan. British Foreign Secretary Eden, who managed to squeeze out of an uncomfortable interpellation in the House of Commons regarding the weakness of Chungking, will now find that it is not so easy to speak himself out of the Honan fiasco.

The Honan campaign is still in the process of development. Honan is an important passage way to Sian and Lanchow, enemy strongholds in the northwest, while at the same time they are gateways to Szechwan from the north. The Honan campaign is a dagger thrust at the heart of Chungking.

AN ATTEMPT TO APPEASE THE INDIANS

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—When the necessity arises, Britain adopts a policy of appeasement in order to hide the true nature of her selfish aims and, today, she has launched out on such a policy in her relations with India.

It is recalled that when the Indians demanded the withdrawal of the British from India following the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps to reach an agreement with them, the British adopted an extremely oppressive policy toward the Indians. Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress were arrested and heavy pressure was brought to bear on the Indian people.

Then Viceroy Lord Linlithgow was replaced by Field Marshal Archibald Wavell. The oppresive policy was continued, but some conciliatory measures were added.

To begin with, the Indians who had become rich by taking advantage of the war boom were allowed by the British to buy up Government property. Then, Mahatma Gandhi was released. These two instances are ample proof that Britain has adopted a conciliatory attitude toward India. But, it is obvious that these measures are only plots hatched by Britain to keep the Indians under her control. The question is whether the Indians will be caught by these British tricks.

Britain's policy of appeasement toward India is too old fashioned, when viewed from the new world conception, but despite that fact, the Indian public must be on guard. If they do fall prey to Britain's policy of appeasement, it will be of no avail when they realize 10 years later that they have been fooled.

Whatever policy the British adopt toward India, oppression, or appeasement, the Indian people must realize that the independence of their motherland can only begin when the British have been ousted from India.

Ultimatum Is Served By Russia to Bulgaria To Change Its Policy

Domei

LISBON, May 24.—An ultimatum is reported to have been served by the Soviet Government to Bulgaria that if the latter did not change its policy before midnight, tomorrow, the Soviet Government would sever diplomatic relations with it, according to an Ankara dispatch. Meanwhile, a report from authoritative sources in Berlin disclosed that Bogdan Pilov, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, has arrived in Berlin from Sofia by plane. The same sources also said that the border between Bulgaria and Turkey was closed last night.

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VARIED EVENTS SET FOR 39TH NAVY DAY

Grand Parades, Lecture Meetings, and Exhibitions Will Celebrate Occasion

The 39th Navy Day will be observed throughout Japan by various programs and exhibitions including the 8th Dai Nippon Marine Art Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum in Ueno, a grand parade in which young Wild Eagles will take part in the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine and a lecture meeting at the Hibiya Public Hall.

From Thursday, colored magic-lantern slides were to be shown at all Toho cinema houses in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto and other cities for a period of one to two weeks. All 17 slides relate to Japan's seafaring activities from the time of the first attempt to cross the Pacific by the Kanrin Maru in 1861 up to the War of Greater East Asia. The originals were painted by such well-known artists as Tsuguchi Fujita and Kenichi Nakamura.

Exhibitions in connection with Navy Day include a street exhibit near Matsuzakaya Department Store on the Ginza, a display of photographs of naval operations since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia at ten department stores in Tokyo, the poster exhibit dedicated to the Navy at the Mitsukoshi Department Store at Nihonbashi and a display at munitions factories of pictures illustrating the history of Japan's scientific development.

The various programs include a Boys' Rally to be held at the Honjo Public Hall on Friday, at the Rikkyo Hall on Saturday and at the Navy Hall on Sunday, a mass lecture meeting at the Hibiya Public Hall on Saturday, a grand concert at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium, a Women's and Children's Rally at the Gunjin Kaikan in Kudan, a Young Mariners' meeting in the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine, Seamen's Comfort Day at Yokosuka Naval Station and an aquatic sports meet on the Sumida River, all scheduled for Navy Day. On the following day, a grand parade in which Wild Eagles will take part will be held in the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine. Other special programs will be conducted by Tokyo Metropolis, newspaper offices, various associations and societies in Tokyo and in important cities throughout Japan.

FOREIGN MINISTER FETES BURMESE COMMISSION

Invites Members of Research Party to Dinner at His Official Residence

Members of the Burmese Special Research Commission presently in Japan were guests at the welcome dinner party given by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at his official residence at 6:30 p.m. Thursday.

The Burmese side was represented by the members of the Commission headed by Dr. Ba Han, Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung, U Aung Ba, counselor of the Burmese Embassy, and other members of the Embassy.

The Japanese side was represented by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, Marquis Saburo Inouye, President of the Burma Society, Hyogoro Sakurai, former adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, Count Hideo Kodama, Shunichi Matsumoto, Foreign Vice-Minister, other members of the Foreign Office and also representatives from the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

The Burmese Special Research Commission, headed by Dr. Ba Han, is scheduled to inspect the Mitsubishi X X Tank Factory at 10 a.m. today. From 2:30 p.m. the Burmese Commission will call at the Munitions Ministry.

CHEN VISITS HONGKONG

Domei

HONGKONG, May 24.—Chen Chun-po, who has been appointed the Governor of Kwangtung Province, following the recent death of Governor Chen Yao-tsu, arrived here on May 20 and immediately called on Governor-General Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai of Hongkong. During his three-day visit, Governor Chen made courtesy calls on Japanese and Chinese officials.

In an interview with Japanese and Chinese press representatives, Governor Chen stated that he had "no words but profound felicitations for the completely renovated aspects of new-born Hongkong." He further hoped that Hongkong and Kwangtung Province would work in ever increasing harmony for the construction of Greater East Asia.

Asia Is Fully Equipped to Fight for Victory In Medical Field, States Thai X-Ray Expert

First in the field of radiology in his country today is Dr. Phin Muangmaen, Thailand's pioneer X-ray expert. "Our country had no X-ray specialist at the time I decided to take up the study of medicine about 25 years ago," he explained when interviewed at the Imperial Hotel where he is staying prior to his return to Thailand, "and that is why I took up this special branch of science."

Dr. Phin Muangmaen was one of the three delegates from Thailand to attend the Third Greater East Asia Medical Conference in Nanking, the other two delegates being in the Public Health Service in Bangkok. His visit to Japan concludes his scheduled tour of Chinese, Manchoukuoan and Japanese hospitals, especially in the departments of radiology, after the closing of the Conference.

Dr. Phin Muangmaen

"The Conference confirmed what I knew already," he said, "and that is that Japan's medical science is most progressive. There were two main reasons for this gathering," he continued, "one being an exchange of ideas and views among the delegates of Burma, the Philippine Islands, Indo-China, China, Manchoukuo, Japan and Thailand. I'm not certain of the exact number, but I would say that around 500 to 600 medical men were gathered there. It was most instructive as well as interesting."

The second reason, Dr. Phin Muangmaen went on to explain, was to formulate plans for the effective prevention of various contagious diseases such as usually follow in the wake of a war. "The gathering impressed me with the fact that also in the field of medical science, Greater East Asia is fully equipped to fight this war to a victorious finish," Dr. Phin Muangmaen declared.

The opinion was expressed by Dr. Phin Muangmaen that now more than ever, radiology was a most important branch of medical science. Since the establishment of the Department of Radiology in the Medical University in Bangkok in 1928, for the formation of which he was responsible, about 10 X-ray specialists had been graduated.

"They are now working in various hospitals in Thailand," Dr. Phin Muangmaen said. "They are all pupils of mine," he added with a smile. "One of them is a woman who is now connected with the Red Cross Hospital in Bangkok. She was a brilliant student and won the Humboldt Stefung Fellowship which permitted her two years of study in Germany. That was about four years ago. She is the only woman X-ray specialist in our country at present."

"The use of the X-ray has developed tremendously during the 15 years since my return to Bangkok from America, and now there are X-ray departments in all hospitals in Bangkok and in hospitals in practically every important city in Thailand," he said.

Dr. Phin Muangmaen has a long list of academic accomplishments to his credit. After finishing the primary and secondary schools in Bangkok, he entered the Wilberham Academy in Massachusetts. This was in the late fall of 1918, and until he returned to Bangkok in the fall of 1928, he took up medical courses at Grinnell College in Iowa, the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and Harvard University in Boston, specializing in the subject of radiology. His final year in America he spent as an interne in the Uniontown Hospital in Pennsylvania.

"This present trip to Japan is somewhat more extended than my last," Dr. Phin Muangmaen remarked with a reminiscent smile, as he explained about the brief stopovers he had made at Japanese ports en route to the United States more than 25 years ago. "But not long enough to permit me to see all that I would like to," he added. "I must hurry back to Bangkok because our school year begins around the middle of June, and as Professor of Radiology in our University I must be at my post," he smiled.

"I was able to visit hospitals in Shanghai, Nanking, Peking and Hsinking, and now I am looking forward to visiting Japanese hospitals. The many Japanese doctors whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the Conference have been most kind and are doing everything to facilitate the carrying-through of my schedule in the short time allowed me. Next time I come to Japan," he declared, "I hope I will have ample time to really see your country. The little I have seen of it I find most interesting."

"There is much I would like to do, such as extensive research work, but my work at the hospital and my connection with various other offices do not allow me much spare time," he concluded.

INDIANS IN PENANG FAST FOR LEADER

Patriots in Wellesley Pray for Health of Gandhi, Safety Of Netaji

Domei

PENANG, May 23.—Indians of Wellesley Province began a 24-hour fast yesterday morning to pray for the health of Mahatma Gandhi, while the Chairman of the Penang branch of the Indian Independence League, Dr. N. K. Menon, and members of the local league staff began a three-day fast from midnight, May 21.

The decision to observe the fast was made at a mass meeting on May 21 which was attended by over 5,000 Indians from Datu Kramat, Padang, to commemorate the Provisional Government of Azad Hind Day.

In an address, Dr. Menon appealed for intensive support of the program of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Gov ment. He added that during t fast, the Indians should pray Gandhi's health and the safety Netaji and also for final victor

ssful- s of anian ester- st re-

Handsome donations poured s and during the meeting.

Azad Hind Day Is Feted

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 22.—Manifesting not only their material support by contributing more than $300,000, but also their unswerving loyalty to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind in its fight against British rule over India, more than 2,000 local Indians yesterday afternoon held a rally in observance of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind Day.

Stirring speeches formed the keynote of the meeting, while an atmosphere of marked sincerity prevailed as thousands present pledged their wholehearted material and spiritual assistance to the Provisional Government of Free India.

After singing the Indian National anthem, "Ji He Un" a one-minute silent prayer was observed in honor of those who have died for the cause of India and East Asia.

Lauding the achievements of the Provisional Government, J. Rahman, secretary-general of the local chapter of the Indian Independence League, in his opening address, stressed that since the formation of the Government under the able leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose seven months ago, much has been achieved.

"Today, our national flag flies over Andaman and Nicobar islands, and in one part of eastern India where the Azad Hind Fauj, with the aid of the Japanese Forces, defeated the British in the Arakan hills. Once our army reaches Brahmaputra, British resistance will crumble entirely. Victory then will be ours," Rahman declared.

MANCHOUKUO BARES SHIFTS

Kaji Named Councillor; Kawai Is New Vice-Governor of Heiho

Domei

HSINKING, May 25.—The Manchoukuo Government today announced the following changes:

"Senator Styles Bridges, Anshan,
can from New Hampshire, the
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satisfied as to the desirabili has
promoting Patton at this tim ral.
It is recalled in this conn
that Patton had caused a sensace.

Toshikiyo Kawai, Chief of the Mukden Forestry Bureau, has been appointed Vice-Governor of Heiho Province.

DISASTER AWAITS ENEMY IN PACIFIC

Costly Strategy Weakens Foe's Power; Our Forces Set to Deal Fatal Blow

Voicing the conviction of the Japanese Navy, Captain Keizo Matsushima, Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, firmly declared that Japan's ultimate victory in the Pacific war was assured, comments Domei.

This statement given by Captain Matsushima on May 18 in repudiation of the stand taken by James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, in his treatise concerning strategy against Japan, is especially significant in that it is so similar to that given by General Hideki Tojo, Chief of the Army General Staff, in a speech before the graduating students of the Army Staff College on May 20. At that time General Tojo declared that the Imperial Forces, progressing steadily toward their set goal, had accumulated sufficient fighting power to smash the enemy and destroy forever its will to fight.

Needless to say, Captain Matsushima's significant statement expressing the unshakable confidence of the Japanese Navy in ultimate victory, produced a most profound impression upon the minds of the people.

Various events now taking place so swiftly, definitely point to a speedy realization of the Japanese Navy's objective, further comments Domei.

For India's Freedom

In the first place, the Japanese Forces, in collaboration with the Indian National Army under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, have since the spring of this year been carrying on a most successful campaign for the liberation of India from British domination.

In the second place, the Japanese Forces are making extremely effective thrusts at the Anglo-American counter-attacks in Southeast Asia.

In the third place, due mention must be made of the large-scale operations launched by the Japanese Forces in Chungking's first war zone. Since the middle of April our Imperial Forces have been scoring victory after victory, and are now busily destroying completely the fighting power of Chungking.

The very fact that both in India and on the China continent the Japanese Forces are taking the initiative in launching offensive operations, points to the unlimited power at the command of Japan. Is it any wonder, then, that the enemy, in the face of such stark realities, should grow more and more restive? To add to their sorrows, the Japanese Forces in the Pacific area, too, have been most successfully inflicting stunning blows upon the Americans who dared to embark upon counter-offensives.

Voice Unshakable Conviction

The statements of both General Tojo and Captain Matsushima, voicing the unshakable conviction of the Japanese Navy, were embodiments of the spirit which is infused in the officers and men of the Japanese Army and Navy who are fighting with firm faith in ultimate victory.

In every war between countries possessing equal national power, three stages can be found. The first stage may be described as that in which offensive operations are embarked upon by one or the other party. This, then, passes into the second stage when the country attacked during the first stage, assumes the offensive and forces the other nation to take the defensive. The third stage is reached when the two countries attack and defend alternately. Victory can be won by the side which has unshakable confidence in the issue of the conflict.

The War of Greater East Asia is characterized by all three of these stages of warfare. Japan, attacked by America and Britain, rose in defense and during the first stage, gained control of vast resources in the Southern Regions, thus assuring herself of materials necessary to carry on the war to a victorious end. Furthermore, Japan, at the same time, gained control of all points of strategic importance throughout the Southern Regions.

The war entered upon its second stage when the enemy opened counter-attacks on Guadalcanal Island. At this time, Japan began a skilful combination of offensive and defensive operations. It was also during this period that Japan perfected the wartime structure at home, thus greatly increasing her fighting power.

The Final Stage

The third and final stage of the war, which is now opening, will be a period during which Japan, taking advantage of her accumulated fighting power, will assume the offensive in an endeavor to crush the enemy and thus achieve the object of this sacred War of Greater East Asia.

As pointed out by Captain Matsushima, a significant change is taking place between the second and third stages of the war. Though America boasts that all is going most smoothly and favorably for it, it can be readily seen that it is already experiencing great difficulties in securing materials and resources especially of man-power necessary to continue the war. A further disadvantage is the lengthening of its lines of communication. With the continuance of the enemy's counter-offensive operations, the distance between the bases and the fighting front will become greater and greater. This will necessitate some adjustments in transportation—adjustments most difficult to make in the face of the damages the American forces are daily suffering.

Such unfavorable conditions will only increase as the enemy advances, until finally he will realize that all the advantages already gained by him have been seriously offset. When such a stage is reached, the enemy's advance will inevitably receive a serious setback.

Voicing his scepticism regarding the plan of the American navy to continue thrusting operations in the Pacific regardless of the cost, U.S. Lieutenant-Commander Gary declared:

"The United States public is evidently reluctant about giving up all hopes of retaking American territories in the Pacific. Driven by the pressure of public opinion, the authorities responsible for the operations of the American forces will, no doubt, embark upon further thrusting operations with full realization of the disadvantages involved. Thus, the seed for the collapse of the American navy's strategy will be sown."

Increases Fighting Power

In sharp contrast to the enemy's discomforts, is the position now being enjoyed by the Japanese Forces. The adjustment and shortening of the lines of communication have already been carried out most successfully by the Japanese, thus enabling Japan to increase her fighting power and deal telling blows upon the enemy.

The very fact that America has recently been concentrating upon the opening of a "second front" which is to extend to the China Continent through India and Burma, attests to the declining confidence of the enemy in its ability to conduct successful counter-offensives against Japan.

Tremendous progress has been made by Japan in the production of munitions. The wartime productive structure of Japan is being brought to a state of perfection. Thanks to the efforts of the 100,000,000 people, the output of aircraft, shipping, and fuel, is increasing to an extent without parallel.

Thus, with all materials necessary to deal smashing blows upon the enemy, and with their unshakable conviction combined with the victories already gained, the Japanese Forces have gone far on their road to ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Shenhsien Enjoying Peace and Order Following Occupation by Nippon Army

By K. YAMAMOTO, T. SATO
and E. YOSHIKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUNGHAI RAILWAY AREA, May 24.—Peace and order have been restored to Shenhsien which was occupied by the Japanese Forces on May 18. Attesting to their hearty cooperation, the Chinese residents themselves set up a Society for the Preservation of Peace and Order.

Shenhsien, famous as an ancient battlefield, is an important strategic point on the Lunghai railway. We visited the city on May 21, just three days after its occupation by the Japanese Forces. On the streets lined with acacia trees, vegetables were being sold to the passers-by. Three or four customers could be seen in the barber shops. Calmly and with some curiosity the women and children were looking at the Japanese strolling on the streets. Rising Sun flags were fluttering in the breeze. The anti-Japanese propaganda posters previously found on the walls, had been replaced by others exhorting the people to cooperate toward reconstruction.

The newly-established Society for the Preservation of Peace and Order was overflowing with a stream of visitors all requesting a "good citizen" certificate. Those who had evacuated into the mountain areas, returned to their homesteads when they learned that, contrary to the Chungking propaganda, the Japanese Forces were trustworthy.

Eagerly manifesting their desire to cooperate with the Japanese, the Chinese residents reported on the location of mines and gunpowder hidden in the fields by the Chungking troops. Rapidly discarding all anti-Japanese sentiment, they have already taken definite steps in the direction of reconstruction.

Named Consul-General

Special

BANGKOK, May 24.—Won Prasert Maitri, Second Secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Consul-General at Saigon, the Thai Government officially announced today.

Obituary

Major-General Tokutaro Morita, 74, suddenly passed away due to acute pneumonia on May 21 at his residence in Suginami-ku. Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday at his home.

FORESTATION URGED FOR N. CHINA AREA

Ogura Says Flood Control Needed to Turn Land Into Rich Farming Region

Domei

TIENTSIN, May 23.—The prime prerequisite for developing North China into a truly agricultural region lies in reforestation, Masatsune Ogura, Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, declared in a press interview here yesterday.

Mr. Ogura, who arrived here from Peking on the night of May 21, spent yesterday paying courtesy calls and conferring with leading Japanese businessmen at the welcome meeting sponsored by the Japanese Chamber of Economics.

Stressing that the boosting of fighting strength was the essential factor in attaining victory in the current war, Mr. Ogura pointed out that this could only be made possible by stabilizing the people's livelihood. The favorable crop expected in North China this year would contribute greatly toward this stability, Mr. Ogura declared.

He pointed out that in order to make North China a rich agricultural area, flood control was essential and for which purpose reforestation is necessary.

Touching on price problems, Mr. Ogura said that the important thing was to prevent speculative hoarding of goods. Explaining that the fundamental root of this problem lay in the existence of a large amount of idle capital with no investment outlet other than the speculative hoarding of goods, Mr. Ogura declared that this condition should be promptly and effectively rectified.

Axis Women Meet

The regular monthly meeting of the Japan-Germany Women's Friendship Society was held at the German Club, Kobe, at 2 p.m., Wednesday, under the auspices of the Osaka Citizens' House. About 60 leading Japanese and 50 German women living in Kansai were present at the meeting. Views were exchanged among the attendance as to the improvement of living conditions in these wartime days.

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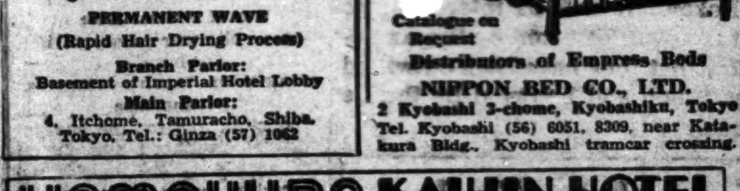

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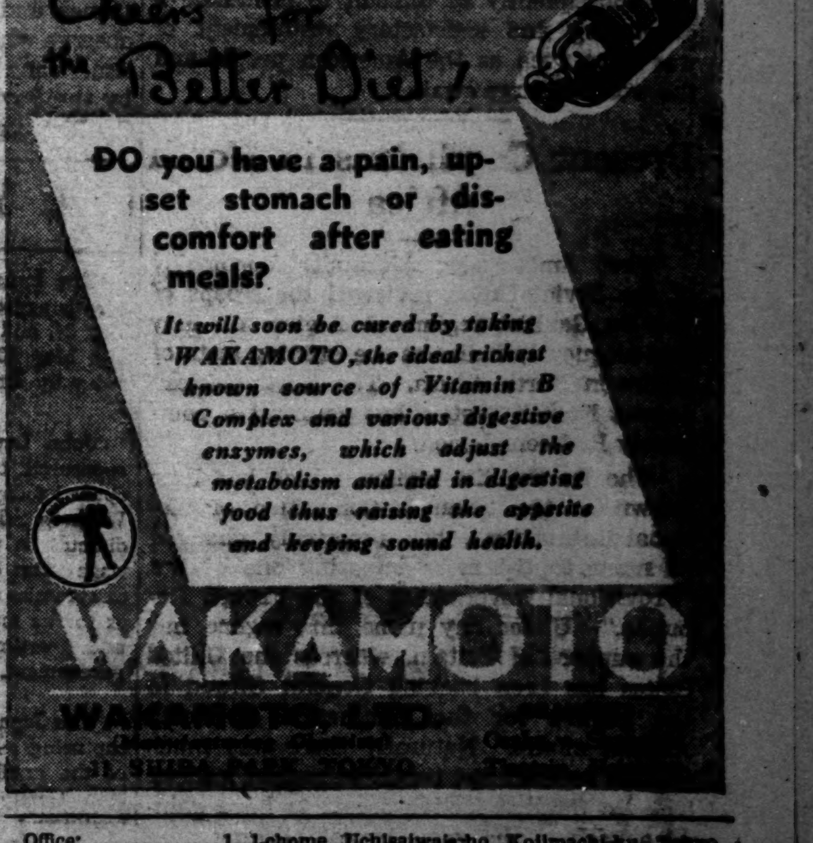
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1944

A Restatement of American War Aims

It is rumored that the United States Government will soon issue another statement in an attempt to clarify its war aims so that the American people may comprehend for what they are fighting and otherwise sacrificing themselves. For obviously the recent declarations of Secretary of State Hull have failed to satisfy the public.

It is apparent that the American people still remain greatly puzzled concerning both the cause of the war and what its aftermath is expected to be. This puzzlement has caused a certain amount of uneasiness in the minds of the civilian population resulting in a cynicism, particularly among the working classes, which manifested itself in strikes temporarily crippling war industries; and in a bitterness of spirit among the men at the front who feel that their fellow citizens at home have let them down.

The two questions—Why are we fighting? and What should we expect to gain in case of victory?—must be answered to the satisfaction of at least the war workers and the soldiers before the launching of the contemplated Second Front. For it is necessary, if the Second Front is to prove successful, that such a tremendous undertaking encompassing great sacrifices must find the people spiritually prepared, their morale sufficiently high to be ready to suffer and die for the cause.

The American Government erred badly from the start in not presenting its war aims more clearly, but the fact was these aims were too imperialistic to be made public and must be sugar-coated with fine sounding phrases such as the "Four Freedoms" before being presented to the American public to swallow.

The Atlantic Charter was supposed to set forth the war aims of the Anglo-Americans, and for a time it acted as a sop to the general public, but when the Polish border issue caused the rapid scrapping of this collection of high moralities and pseudo-altruistic ideals, even the gullible general public was stunned and did not know what to think.

A consequent lack of consistency in American diplomacy in connection with the war became apparent; propaganda became unconvincing; strikes increased as workers lost what patriotism they had; the newspapers began to clamor for a clear statement of war aims; and Senators rose up to make scathing denunciations of American diplomatic policies.

This state of affairs is still existing and makes it imperative that such war aims shall be declared as shall pacify not only the American people but also the anti-Axis nations as well. Roosevelt's real motives must continue to be concealed; imperialism must wear a mask and masquerade as altruism. It will consequently be difficult to formulate a convincing and satisfactory restatement of war aims such as the American people and the world at large await.

Present Conditions in North Africa

That Ambassador Alexander Bogomolov of the Soviet Union reviewed the troops of the De Gaullist regime at Algiers on May Day eloquently indicates the existing state of affairs in North Africa. The North African puppet French regime has assumed a completely Red complexion.

The De Gaullist regime, which has been known as the "French Committee of National Liberation", has reportedly changed its name to the more imposing one of the "Provisional Government of the French Republic." Under any name this regime has the support of Britain, whereas the United States has been backing General Giraud in the gamble for the domination of North African affairs. Naturally there was much friction between the two rival puppet leaders. The De Gaullist faction seems to have gained a trick in the game by establishing relations with the Soviet Union through the French Communist Party. The Soviets apparently were not averse to extending their influence into North Africa and immediately sent Ambassador Bogomolov and scores of Soviet diplomatic officials to Algiers.

Thus strengthened, the De Gaullist faction saw to it that General Giraud was relieved of his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Dissident French army in North Africa. He was offered the empty consolation position of Inspector-General of the army, which was contemptuously refused. His loss of power meant also the loss of American power and the rise of British and Soviet influence via the De Gaullist regime.

Almost simultaneously with driving out General Giraud, the De Gaullist faction made important political appointments, including the following: Francois Billeux, head of the North African Communist Party, for State Commissioner within the Committee of Liberation; Fernand Grenier, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, as the Aviation Commissioner; Paul Jacobi, a faithful supporter of De Gaulle, as Wartime Production Commissioner; Andre Diethelm, another faithful supporter of General De Gaulle, as Military Affairs Commissioner.

However, the adoption of a Communistic policy by the De Gaullist faction with its resulting advance of Soviet influence in North Africa did not please Britain, so Alfred Duff-Cooper was delegated to clear up the situation, in which work he has had so far little success.

The United States thought to counteract the Communistic tendency by officially stating their non-recognition of the French puppet regime, and by declaring that French affairs after the invasion of the French mainland would be left in the hands of General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Europe.

In contradiction to this the De Gaullist regime promulgated on March 14 a decree stating its intention of exercising its full power on the French mainland from the very beginning in the event of an invasion of Europe until it should come into complete power in France. A notification of this decree was sent to the anti-Axis headquarters but so far has elicited no reply. The Anglo-Americans cannot foresee how the future situation in France will develop, their present concern being with how to break through the iron defense of the German forces sufficiently to land an army.

Mutual suspicion is rife. The De Gaullist regime fears the Anglo-Americans may negotiate with some other French regime which could spring into being after an invasion of Europe; and the Anglo-Americans fear the Communistic trend of the De Gaullists with the corresponding rise of Soviet influence.

Meanwhile, economic conditions in North Africa grow steadily worse. Inflation and famine stalk the land. Prior to the war North Africa was exporting over 1,000,000 francs of various foodstuffs. Now the inhabitants of Morocco are keeping from starving by eating grasshoppers, contrary to the Anglo-American propaganda that an ample supply of provisions has been sent to North Africa. The situation has become so serious that food riots have broken out in various districts.

Whether the Soviet infiltration into these distressed districts will mend affairs is a matter only time can tell, but in both spiritual and material aspects the Soviets have made inroads into the territory. It has been reported that the Soviet Union has already secured the concession of the port of Bizerta and is negotiating with the De Gaullist regime concerning the leasing of both Cassablanca and Dakar. It will be interesting to observe what step will be taken by the Anglo-Americans now that they have been outwitted by the Soviet Union and betrayed by the De Gaullist regime.

A Year Ago Today

May 26, 1943

The Imperial Navy Forces sank thirteen enemy vessels aggregating 111,400 tons between May 5 and May 24, and 17 enemy submarines between April 1 and May 20, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

John Lewis attended the mediation conference sponsored by the U.S. War Labor Board which opened today, as representative of the United Mine Workers. The settlement of the dispute will be difficult as the Labor Board will not approve the wage raise of two dollars a day and is trying to compromise at one dollar a day. Opinion also differs as to the method of calculating wages for holidays and overtime work between the miners and the government.

* * *

The Japanese Mobile Forces which succeeded in capturing some 1,000 enemy barges since the start of the annihilation campaign against the enemy's 29th Group Army on Lake Tungting, are still continuing activities in the same area. These Japanese Units are now engaged in breaking up enemy mine-fields in the sectors to the west of the lake, including Lake Tienhsin and Lake Tung.

Expansion of Key Industries

Reciprocal Arrangement Among East Asiatic Nations Is Ideal Method of Economic Interchange

By Dr. KENJI MESAKI

(From the Jitsugyo no Nippon)

For the prosecution of the war, Japan adopts planned economy based on a "priority" or "Key Industries First" principle. The industries put under that category are iron and steel, coal, light metal, aircraft and shipbuilding. Enterprises for the guarantee of food supply and for increasing transportation capacity are also included under the same category. Japan's wartime economy, then, is built up around a nucleus of the above-mentioned branches of activity.

Planned economy is an inexorable requirement for the prosecution of hostilities, and since Japan adopts planned economy on a "Vital Industries First" principle, the various countries of Greater East Asia should necessarily follow economic policies along similar lines.

Unify Economic Activities

Planned economy is an agency for unifying the economic activities of a State or a region corresponding to a State. The Government of the State or region concerned is alone competent to decide whether to employ planned economy and in what form. Accordingly, even if the Greater East Asiatic nations decide to pursue a policy of planned economy and follow the "priority" principle, their Governments have their own option in regard to the lines of policy. If they are to cooperate with us on an optional basis like this, their lines of policy may not always fit in exactly with ours. Hence the necessity for the nations of Greater East Asia to coordinate their economic policies.

The countries of Greater East Asia are differently circumstanced in regard to resources, labor supply, technique, equipment, productive capacity, etc. Nor do they share the same degree of economic progress. This makes it difficult to adopt a planned economy similar to Japan's. Manchoukuo, incidentally, is in the best position to keep in step with Japan in carrying on planned economy. Next is China. The economic situations in the Southern Regions differ considerably from that in Japan.

But this does not matter. The main thing is to organize economic activities in the Greater East Asiatic countries in such a way as to enable them to contribute to the common war effort commensurately with their respective ability in the spirit that Greater East Asia forms one organic unity. As a matter of fact, in no other way can a program for the economic construction of Greater East Asia be conceived at the present stage of the situation.

Under the economic arrangement just described and for the common war effort, the various countries of Greater East Asia will supply Japan with raw materials for vital industries. Japan, in return, should furnish equipment for the development of raw material resources and also necessities of daily life. The supply of daily necessities is an indispensable requisite for (1) the acquisition of labor and the development of raw material resources and (2) for stabilizing popular livelihood in the raw material-supplying countries. It will also prove most effectual in enhancing the spirit that Greater East Asia is an organic unity. Again, it will be the most effective preventive against inflation.

Reciprocity Favorable

A reciprocal arrangement like this would, of course, be the most preferable method of economic interchange between Japan and the other countries of Greater East Asia. However, as the war grows in intensity, heavier and heavier demands will be made on Japan's resources for a phenomenal increase in munitions production and for the guarantee of national livelihood and the margin for supply to the outside will, of necessity, suffer increasing curtailment in consequence. Even if the margin could be retained, transport difficulties might stand in the way of smooth supply. Such a contingency, if left to take its own course, would eventually develop into a sort of unilateral trade for Japan's exclusive benefit and would, in turn, result in gradual decreases in the influx of raw materials into Japan.

How should such a contingency be coped with? The establishment of credit would be one way. The shipment of gold and silver would be another. But the most effective solution, after all, must needs be sought in the provision of goods.

This brings us to the question of trade among the various regions of Greater East Asia. Certain countries have an over-supply of certain goods, especially of foodstuffs. Manchurian cereals are one instance. Rice crops in Thailand and Burma are another. The surplus could be sent to areas suffering a shortage. It is highly desirable that mutual supplementing should be practised as far as transportation capacity permits.

In this way, a multilateral trade would develop among the countries of Greater East Asia. Settlement would be made in yen. This means that finance in Greater East Asia, too, would be placed on a planned basis as a matter of necessity.

Self-Supply Is Solution

It is problematical, however, whether the promotion of trade alone will guarantee the success of planned economy in Greater East Asia. No matter how far trade advances, there will be countries suffering a lack of certain commodities. The solution thereof is the attainment of local self-supply. It is particularly to be recommended that local self-sufficiency in vital necessities of life, especially in foodstuffs, should be effected by all means. Fortunately, most of Greater East Asia, notably the Southern areas, is eminently suited for agriculture, blessed with abundant sunshine, water and manpower. By exercising ingenuity, self-supply of foodstuffs for native inhabitants could be attained without undue difficulty. As a matter of fact, agriculture in the South has reached a highly developed stage, but it was carried on, in the past, to cater to export markets for exclusive Anglo-American-Dutch benefit with little thought given to guaranteeing the livelihood of the native inhabitants. On the other hand, economic planning for Greater East Asia aims at enabling all the peoples of that region to enjoy well-being.

Establishment of local self-sufficiency, needless to say, will serve to reinforce planned economy, so it is advisable that measures should be taken in this regard as part and parcel of general economic planning.

I find it necessary to revert to the question of trade and study it from the price angle. In doing so, it will be sufficient to take the general price trends into consideration, for in the majority of cases, there is no such thing as a special scale of prices applied to goods for trade. The main question to be inquired into is the difference in price levels between the countries of Greater East Asia, whether this difference will stand in the way of a smooth development of trade and, if so, how to overcome such a hindrance.

Are Links in Chain

Price, or fluctuations of it, makes a chain of history. Today's prices and the prices ruling before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia make two links in that chain, as it were. A comparison of the two is necessary in order to understand the price trends of today, but space prevents it. At any rate, since the outbreak of the war, prices in the various regions of Greater East Asia have been tending to rise, for various reasons, and the rate of advance is not the same everywhere. But the difference in the rate of price rise need not necessarily impede the progress of trade, if some satisfactory device is introduced in the method of settlement. As a matter of fact, the method at present adopted seems to be a very good idea.

The present article is confined to a discussion of the economic construction of Greater East Asia as an immediate requisite for the consummation of the war. Such measures as I have suggested are, for the most part, in the nature of emergency steps. Have I a program of a permanent nature in mind, then? The economic situation everywhere in East Asia has changed markedly due to the exigencies of war and to the execution of the work of construction. Further drastic changes can be imagined. In such a period of transition, it would seem difficult to think out a permanent plan.

Nevertheless, it may safely be assumed that any permanent program will be founded on the ideal of Hakko Iu and the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia as its keynote. By this token, it seems likely that, aside from military, political and social considerations, industrial planning for Greater East Asia will be based on the principle of the right production in the right place, consistent with economy in production cost. If so, then planned economy will have to be adopted for economic construction on a permanent basis. And the economic construction of Greater East Asia, whether on a temporary or permanent basis, calls for cooperation of all the constituent countries.

THE BLUE WATER

By LI PO

Translated by S. Obata

Blue is the water and clear
the moon.
He is out on the South
Lake,
Gathering white lilies.
The lotus flowers seem to
whisper love,
And fill the boatman's heart
with sadness.

REPORT ON BRITAIN'S FINANCES

Banking and Issue Department Figures Given

The following report appeared in The Financial Times, London on April 14:

Banking Department—

Liabilities

(Week ended April 14, 1943—In pounds)

Rest	3,112,001
Public deposits	17,785,609
Other deposits	186,055,529
Bankers	131,878,371
Other accounts	54,177,158

Assets

Governm't securities	139,642,838
Other securities	24,103,259
Disc. and advances	5,681,356
Securities	18,421,903
Notes	56,748,024
Gold and silver	1,012,018
Reserve	577,660,042

Ratio 28.3 per cent, bank rate 2.0 per cent.

Liabilities

(Week ended April 12, 1944)

Rest	3,120,548
Public deposits	6,586,831
Other deposits	224,942,915
Bankers	168,183,765
Other accounts	56,759,150

Assets

Governm't securities	198,807,151
Other securities	23,360,040
Disc. and advances	8,562,158
Securities	14,797,882
Notes	2,669,359
Gold and silver	342,507
Reserve	27,036,103

Ratio 11.6 per cent, bank rate 2.0 per cent.

Liabilities

(Increase: +, decrease: —; for week)

Rest	+	11,571
Public deposits	—	2,142,866
Other deposits	+	1,281,117
Bankers	+	1,352,141
Other accounts	—	71,024

Assets

Governm't securities	+	9,435,000
Other securities	—	5,906,684
Disc. and advances	—	5,130,807
Securities	—	775,877
Notes	—	4,319,655
Gold and silver	—	58,839
Reserve	—	4,378,494

Ratio 1.9 per cent, bank rate nil.

Issue Department

(Week ended April 14, 1943)

Notes issued	1,000,241,718
In circulation	943,493,694
In banking deposit	56,748,024
Other gov't securities	988,009,047
Other securities	962,624
Silver coin	13,229
Gold coin and bullion	241,718
Total gold stock	1,253,736

(Week ended April 12, 1944)

Notes issued	1,150,241,718
Circulation	1,123,548,122
In banking deposit	25,593,596
Other gov't securities	728,032
Silver coin	10,568
Gold and bullion	241,718
Total gold stocks	584,225

(Increase, +; decrease, —.)

Notes issued		nil
In circulation	+	4,319,655
In banking deposit	—	4,319,655
Other gov't securities	—	44,531
Other securities	+	45,555
Silver coin	—	1,024
Gold coin and bullion		nil
Total gold stocks	—	58,839

Fruits of Wisdom

Other relaxations are peculiar to certain times, places, and stages of life, but the study of letters is the nourishment of our youth, and the joy of our old age. They throw an additional splendor on prosperity, and are the resource and consolation of adversity; they delight at home, and are no embarrassment abroad in short, they are company to us at night, our fellow-travelers on a journey, and attendants in our rural recesses.—Cicero.

* * *

The plays of natural lively children are the infancy of art. Children live in a world of imagination and feeling. They invest the most insignificant object with any form they please, and see in it whatever they wish to see.—Oehlenschlager.

* * *

rengthening of the British Empire portend? It merely means that she will lose two things to gain one. It may be a clever plan but Britain has not been able, after all, to stem the tide of disintegration that has overtaken the Empire. If one re-

To be a philosopher is not merely to have subtle thoughts; but so to love wisdom as to live according to its dictates.—Thoreau.

* * *

The books we read should be chosen with great care, that they may be, as an Egyptian king wrote over his library, "The medicines of the soul."

* * *

Bion, seeing a person who was tearing the hair off his head for sorrow, said, "Does this man think that baldness is a remedy for grief?"

* * *

The most profound joy has more of gravity than of gaiety in it.—Montaigne.

* * *

So remarkably perverse is the nature of man, that he despises those that court him, and admires whoever will not bend before him. —Thucydides.

World Hegemony

Political Idea of Federation of Nations Developed as Defense Against Pernicious Anglo-U.S. Aim

Editor's Note: In an article dealing with the political idea of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, appearing in the Gaiko Jiho, Ryo Chiba lays bare the inordinate ambition traditionally held by America and Britain of dominating the world and their selfish design of building world peace on their hegemony over the world.

The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is an epochal pronouncement aiming at the establishment of world peace. The concept and term of the "world" we have had from ancient times, but the discovery of the world in its true sense belongs to the modern times when the geography of the world was clearly established. It was after the former World War that the history of the world, in the true sense of the term, began, nor was it until the mankind of the whole world was placed in correlationship of life and death in the present great war that it took definite form.

The philosophy of history tells us that human beings have kept on fighting down to the present age in search of peace. And the quest of world peace is an important factor in the present-day history of the world also. It is seen accordingly that the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, deeming the construction of Greater East Asia to be an important prerequisite for the establishment of world peace, sets forth, in its fifth item, the principle of contribution to the progress of the world. Similarly, it is to be noticed, the Atlantic Charter, in its sixth item, advocates the establishment of world peace. In the Presidential Message to Congress also we find the assertion made to the effect that it is in accord with the best interests of all nations, big and small, that all peoples who love peace should participate in a just and lasting system of peace. Nor was this the sole occasion on which the ideal of world peace was expatiated upon by the American President. It is due to the divergence of the fundamental political ideas held by the contending nations—Japan seeking to establish world peace on the emancipation of Asia, and America on her hegemony over the world—that a death struggle is actually going on between nations, notwithstanding the fact that the aim they have in view is alike—the establishment of world peace. The main objectives of the Atlantic Charter are, as the New York Times pointed out in its issue of August 15, 1941, no territorial changes and the post-war structure. Some people pronounce the Atlantic Charter to have gone bankrupt, but this is true of the former objective only. The latter—the idea of the world police States—remains the clear-cut war object of the Anglo-Americans. References made in the Presidential Message to Congress to America's claim of the military control of Japan, Germany and Italy and of what she regards as her legitimate standing in the world bear testimony to it.

Is Bane of Whole World

America's claim of hegemony over the world emanating from "Manifest Destiny" is the bane of the whole world of the twentieth century. The defense of the world against this pernicious American idea is the chief motive responsible for the development of the political idea of federation or grossraum. However, the plan for the formation of the Union of the South American countries, of which Martin Bolivar was one of the foremost advocates, was crushed by America's Big Stick policy and it only served to stimulate the growth of pan-Americanism. The idea of a federal Europe, which has given rise to variegated controversies, is still kept alive with opinion divided as to who should assume the leadership. Hugo conceived the idea of forming a big Republic with European countries under French leadership. Kudenhoff advocated a plan for the federation of Europe while Liszt espoused the cause of a Continental system based on the coordination of productive power. Then came Fuehrer Hitler's grand work of building New Europe on grossraum lines, and his undertaking has been brought a long way toward realization. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is claiming the leadership in Europe. She firmly believes in pan-Slavism and is convinced that the Slavs have a civilization of their own and are destined to rule the European Continent in future. As for Britain, she is placed in a most trying position of competing for supremacy with America on whom she is at present dependent, and there is every indication of her heading for ruin.

Asia has been blighted by America's ambition to rule the world. Down to the 19th century, Britain controlled the world market and the seven seas by dint of her industrial power which drew its energy from coal. As oil and hydro-electricity replaced coal as the source of motive power, there sprang up new industrial countries everywhere to menace the supreme position of Britain. The process of Britain's fall from supremacy was quickened by the acquisition of great industrial power by America. Though competitive with each other, both British and American capital turned to Asia for raw materials and markets and then they sought to convert the whole of Asia into a colony for the realization of their ambitious design of establishing hegemony over the world. The history of Asiatic peoples during the past 300 years is a record of strifes, submissions, revolts and exploitations. Now at last the Asiatic peoples are given new hope in the declaration made for the construction of Greater East Asia—a declaration aiming at the establishment of world peace on the basis of the emancipation of Asia. Japan's fundamental political ideas are diametrically opposed to those of America and Britain. Whereas the enemy countries intend to establish peace in a world under their hegemony, Japan is striving for the establishment of peace in a world in which all countries can live happily and in harmony. Whereas the enemies, imbued with a strong sense of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, are bent on making use of their scientific knowledge to push their encroachments on the spheres of others and are eager to monopolize the resources, we are devoted to the abolition of racial discrimination, to cultural interchange and to the throwing open of the world's resources. The moral spirit, the keynote of Asiatic political ideas, is manifest in the Japanese cause.

The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia seeks to establish world peace on the emancipation of Asia, while the Atlantic Charter and the Presidential Messages make world peace conditional on Anglo-Saxon hegemony. This disparity in political ideas is attributable, in the ultimate, to the fact that while the Oriental moral spirit is dominant in one case, Anglo-Saxon utilitarianism is supreme in the other. The political idea inspiring the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia was born of the moral spirit innate in Asia, and this Oriental moral spirit must be developed into a world spirit.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

The XXth Century

Shanghai may well be proud to count among its residents so distinguished a scientist as Rev. Fr. Ernest Gherzi S.J. of Zi Ka Wei Observatory. Rev. Gherzi has contributed a fine article to the May issue of The XXth Century magazine, which has just appeared. Its contents are based on observations taken at Zi Ka Wei. As this article reveals, years of research there have yielded amazing results about the types of weather occurring in East Asia, their origin and causes. The writer succeeds in presenting in a clear and absorbing form, a subject which is often considered as rather abstruse by the general public. Moreover, the article is far from dry, being spiced with touches of delightful humor.

"The Russians in East Asia"—here at last someone, and at that one who knows it well, has set down the story of the Russian Emigrants in East Asia from the day when they left their homeland after the Bolshevist revolution. The matter-of-fact tenor of the article captivates the attention at once. The writer lets facts and events speak for themselves and unfolds an epic story of hardship and adversity, of courage and fortitude, of enterprise and industry.

From the pen of Lily Abegg comes an eye-witness account of conditions in Belgium and then in France during the Blitzkrieg of 1940. This report is especially interesting for the light it throws on the peculiar frame of mind of the people produced by the breath-taking march of events.

"Twilight Front" by Bernhard Gramlich is chiefly remarkable for being a composition of striking color effects and dramatic rock formations rendered in prose. "April Fool in Palestine" is a most intriguing title for an article which explains just what April 1, 1944, meant to the Arabs and to the Jews. In the article entitled "Dangerous Bank-Note Circulation" the writer investigates the meaning behind the financial measures taken in several countries recently.

Other articles worth mentioning are: "Germany and Europe"; "The Croats"; "The Seven Worries of Turkey"; "Rehabilitation in France"; "Anzio and Nettuno—Rehearsal for Invasion?"

A great number of beautiful photographs illustrate the contents of the May issue which ends with a note of exclamation, as it were, for the short story on what may be called a specialty of the United States is as snappy and as slangy as they make them.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1944

A Restatement of American War Aims

It is rumored that the United States Government will soon issue another statement in an attempt to clarify its war aims so that the American people may comprehend for what they are fighting and otherwise sacrificing themselves. For obviously the recent declarations of Secretary of State Hull have failed to satisfy the public.

It is apparent that the American people still remain greatly puzzled concerning both the cause of the war and what its aftermath is expected to be. This puzzlement has caused a certain amount of uneasiness in the minds of the civilian population resulting in a cynicism, particularly among the working classes, which manifested itself in strikes temporarily crippling war industries; and in a bitterness of spirit among the men at the front who feel that their fellow citizens at home have let them down.

The two questions—Why are we fighting? and What should we expect to gain in case of victory?—must be answered to the satisfaction of at least the war workers and the soldiers before the launching of the contemplated Second Front. For it is necessary, if the Second Front is to prove successful, that such a tremendous undertaking encompassing great sacrifices must find the people spiritually prepared, their morale sufficiently high to be ready to suffer and die for the cause.

The American Government erred badly from the start in not presenting its war aims more clearly, but the fact was these aims were too imperialistic to be made public and must be sugar-coated with fine sounding phrases such as the "Four Freedoms" before being presented to the American public to swallow.

The Atlantic Charter was supposed to set forth the war aims of the Anglo-Americans, and for a time it acted as a sop to the general public, but when the Polish border issue caused the rapid scrapping of this collection of high moralities and pseudo-altruistic ideals, even the gullible general public was stunned and did not know what to think.

A consequent lack of consistency in American diplomacy in connection with the war became apparent; propaganda became unconvincing; strikes increased as workers lost what patriotism they had; the newspapers began to clamor for a clear statement of war aims; and Senators rose up to make scathing denunciations of American diplomatic policies.

This state of affairs is still existing and makes it imperative that such war aims shall be declared as shall pacify not only the American people but also the anti-Axis nations as well. Roosevelt's real motives must continue to be concealed; imperialism must wear a mask and masquerade as altruism. It will consequently be difficult to formulate a convincing and satisfactory restatement of war aims such as the American people and the world at large await.

Present Conditions in North Africa

That Ambassador Alexander Bogomolov of the Soviet Union reviewed the troops of the De Gaullist regime at Algiers on May Day eloquently indicates the existing state of affairs in North Africa. The North African puppet French regime has assumed a completely Red complexion.

The De Gaullist regime, which has been known as the "French Committee of National Liberation", has reportedly changed its name to the more imposing one of the "Provisional Government of the French Republic." Under any name this regime has the support of Britain, whereas the United States has been backing General Giraud in the gamble for the domination of North African affairs. Naturally there was much friction between the two rival puppet leaders. The De Gaullist faction seems to have gained a trick in the game by establishing relations with the Soviet Union through the French Communist Party. The Soviets apparently were not averse to extending their influence into North Africa and immediately sent Ambassador Bogomolov and scores of Soviet diplomatic officials to Algiers.

Thus strengthened, the De Gaullist faction saw to it that General Giraud was relieved of his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Dissident French army in North Africa. He was offered the empty consolation position of Inspector-General of the army, which was contemptuously refused. His loss of power meant also the loss of American power and the rise of British and Soviet influence via the De Gaullist regime.

Almost simultaneously with driving out General Giraud, the De Gaullist faction made important political appointments, including the following: Francois Billeux, head of the North African Communist Party, for State Commissioner within the Committee of Liberation; Fernand Grenier, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, as the Aviation Commissioner; Paul Jacobi, a faithful supporter of De Gaulle, as Wartime Production Commissioner; Andre Diethelm, another faithful supporter of General De Gaulle, as Military Affairs Commissioner.

However, the adoption of a Communistic policy by the De Gaullist faction with its resulting advance of Soviet influence in North Africa did not please Britain, so Alfred Duff-Cooper was delegated to clear up the situation, in which work he has had so far little success.

The United States thought to counteract the Communistic tendency by officially stating their non-recognition of the French puppet regime, and by declaring that French affairs after the invasion of the French mainland would be left in the hands of General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Europe.

In contradiction to this the De Gaullist regime promulgated on March 14 a decree stating its intention of exercising its full power on the French mainland from the very beginning in the event of an invasion of Europe until it should come into complete power in France. A notification of this decree was sent to the anti-Axis headquarters but so far has elicited no reply. The Anglo-Americans cannot foresee how the future situation in France will develop, their present concern being with how to break through the iron defense of the German forces sufficiently to land an army.

Mutual suspicion is rife. The De Gaullist regime fears the Anglo-Americans may negotiate with some other French regime which could spring into being after an invasion of Europe; and the Anglo-Americans fear the Communistic trend of the De Gaullists with the corresponding rise of Soviet influence.

Meanwhile, economic conditions in North Africa grow steadily worse. Inflation and famine stalk the land. Prior to the war North Africa was exporting over 1,000,000 francs of various foodstuffs. Now the inhabitants of Morocco are keeping from starving by eating grasshoppers, contrary to the Anglo-American propaganda that an ample supply of provisions has been sent to North Africa. The situation has become so serious that food riots have broken out in various districts.

Whether the Soviet infiltration into these distressed districts will mend affairs is a matter only time can tell, but in both spiritual and material aspects the Soviets have made inroads into the territory. It has been reported that the Soviet Union has already secured the concession of the port of Bizerta and is negotiating with the De Gaullist regime concerning the leasing of both Cassablanca and Dakar. It will be interesting to observe what step will be taken by the Anglo-Americans now that they have been outwitted by the Soviet Union and betrayed by the De Gaullist regime.

A Year Ago Today

May 26, 1943

The Imperial Navy Forces sank thirteen enemy vessels aggregating 111,400 tons between May 5 and May 24, and 17 enemy submarines between April 1 and May 20, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

John Lewis attended the mediation conference sponsored by the U.S. War Labor Board which opened today, as representative of the United Mine Workers. The settlement of the dispute will be difficult as the Labor Board will not approve the wage raise of two dollars a day and is trying to compromise at one dollar a day. Opinion also differs as to the method of calculating wages for holidays and overtime work between the miners and the government.

* * *

The Japanese Mobile Forces which succeeded in capturing some 1,000 enemy barges since the start of the annihilation campaign against the enemy's 29th Group Army on Lake Tungting, are still continuing activities in the same area. These Japanese Units are now engaged in breaking up enemy mine-fields in the sectors to the west of the lake, including Lake Tienhsin and Lake Tung.

Expansion of Key Industries

Reciprocal Arrangement Among East Asiatic Nations Is Ideal Method of Economic Interchange

By Dr. KENJI MESAKI
(From the Jitsugyo no Nippon)

For the prosecution of the war, Japan adopts planned economy based on a "priority" or "Key Industries First" principle. The industries put under that category are iron and steel, coal, light metal, aircraft and shipbuilding. Enterprises for the guarantee of food supply and for increasing transportation capacity are also included under the same category. Japan's wartime economy, then, is built up around a nucleus of the above-mentioned branches of activity.

Planned economy is an inexorable requirement for the prosecution of hostilities, and since Japan adopts planned economy on a "Vital Industries First" principle, the various countries of Greater East Asia should necessarily follow economic policies along similar lines.

Unify Economic Activities

Planned economy is an agency for unifying the economic activities of a State or a region corresponding to a State. The Government of the State or region concerned is alone competent to decide whether to employ planned economy and in what form. Accordingly, even if the Greater East Asiatic nations decide to pursue a policy of planned economy and follow the "priority" principle, their Governments have their own option in regard to the lines of policy. If they are to cooperate with us on an optional basis like this, their lines of policy may not always fit in exactly with ours. Hence the necessity for the nations of Greater East Asia to coordinate their economic policies.

The countries of Greater East Asia are differently circumstanced in regard to resources, labor supply, technique, equipment, productive capacity, etc. Nor do they share the same degree of economic progress. This makes it difficult to adopt a planned economy similar to Japan's. Manchoukuo, incidentally, is in the best position to keep in step with Japan in carrying on planned economy. Next is China. The economic situations in the Southern Regions differ considerably from that in Japan.

But this does not matter. The main thing is to organize economic activities in the Greater East Asiatic countries in such a way as to enable them to contribute to the common war effort commensurately with their respective ability in the spirit that Greater East Asia forms one organic unity. As a matter of fact, in no other way can a program for the economic construction of Greater East Asia be conceived at the present stage of the situation.

Under the economic arrangement just described and for the common war effort, the various countries of Greater East Asia will supply Japan with raw materials for vital industries. Japan, in return, should furnish equipment for the development of raw material resources and also necessities of daily life. The supply of daily necessities is an indispensable requisite for (1) the acquisition of labor and the development of raw material resources and (2) for stabilizing popular livelihood in the raw material-supplying countries. It will also prove most effectual in enhancing the spirit that Greater East Asia is an organic unity. Again, it will be the most effective preventive against inflation.

Reciprocity Favorable

A reciprocal arrangement like this would, of course, be the most preferable method of economic interchange between Japan and the other countries of Greater East Asia. However, as the war grows in intensity, heavier and heavier demands will be made on Japan's resources for a phenomenal increase in munitions production and for the guarantee of national livelihood and the margin for supply to the outside will, of necessity, suffer increasing curtailment in consequence. Even if the margin could be retained, transport difficulties might stand in the way of smooth supply. Such a contingency, if left to take its own course, would eventually develop into a sort of unilateral trade for Japan's exclusive benefit and would, in turn, result in gradual decreases in the influx of raw materials into Japan.

How should such a contingency be coped with? The establishment of credit would be one way. The shipment of gold and silver would be another. But the most effective solution, after all, must needs be sought in the provision of goods.

This brings us to the question of trade among the various regions of Greater East Asia. Certain countries have an over-supply of certain goods, especially of foodstuffs. Manchurian cereals are one instance. Rice crops in Thailand and Burma are another. The surplus could be sent to areas suffering a shortage. It is highly desirable that mutual supplementing should be practised as far as transportation capacity permits.

In this way, a multilateral trade would develop among the countries of Greater East Asia. Settlement would be made in yen. This means that finance in Greater East Asia, too, would be placed on a planned basis as a matter of necessity.

Self-Supply Is Solution

It is problematical, however, whether the promotion of trade alone will guarantee the success of planned economy in Greater East Asia. No matter how far trade advances, there will be countries suffering a lack of certain commodities. The solution thereof is the attainment of local self-supply. It is particularly to be recommended that local self-sufficiency in vital necessities of life, especially in foodstuffs, should be effected by all means. Fortunately, most of Greater East Asia, notably the Southern areas, is eminently suited for agriculture, blessed with abundant sunshine, water and manpower. By exercising ingenuity, self-supply of foodstuffs for native inhabitants could be attained without undue difficulty. As a matter of fact, agriculture in the South has reached a highly developed stage, but it was carried on, in the past, to cater to export markets for exclusive Anglo-American-Dutch benefit with little thought given to guaranteeing the livelihood of the native inhabitants. On the other hand, economic planning for Greater East Asia aims at enabling all the peoples of that region to enjoy well-being.

Establishment of local self-sufficiency, needless to say, will serve to reinforce planned economy, so it is advisable that measures should be taken in this regard as part and parcel of general economic planning.

I find it necessary to revert to the question of trade and study it from the price angle. In doing so, it will be sufficient to take the general price trends into consideration, for in the majority of cases, there is no such thing as a special scale of prices applied to goods for trade. The main question to be inquired into is the difference in price levels between the countries of Greater East Asia, whether this difference will stand in the way of a smooth development of trade and, if so, how to overcome such a hindrance.

Are Links in Chain

Price, or fluctuations of it, makes a chain of history. Today's prices and the prices ruling before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia make two links in that chain, as it were. A comparison of the two is necessary in order to understand the price trends of today, but space prevents it. At any rate, since the outbreak of the war, prices in the various regions of Greater East Asia have been tending to rise, for various reasons, and the rate of advance is not the same everywhere. But the difference in the rate of price rise need not necessarily impede the progress of trade, if some satisfactory device is introduced in the method of settlement. As a matter of fact, the method at present adopted seems to be a very good idea.

The present article is confined to a discussion of the economic construction of Greater East Asia as an immediate requisite for the consummation of the war. Such measures as I have suggested are, for the most part, in the nature of emergency steps. Have I a program of a permanent nature in mind, then? The economic situation everywhere in East Asia has changed markedly due to the exigencies of war and to the execution of the work of construction. Further drastic changes can be imagined. In such a period of transition, it would seem difficult to think out a permanent plan.

Nevertheless, it may safely be assumed that any permanent program will be founded on the ideal of Hakko Iu and the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia as its keynote. By this token, it seems likely that, aside from military, political and social considerations, industrial planning for Greater East Asia will be based on the principle of the right production in the right place, consistent with economy in production cost. If so, then planned economy will have to be adopted for economic construction on a permanent basis. And the economic construction of Greater East Asia, whether on a temporary or permanent basis, calls for cooperation of all the constituent countries.

THE BLUE WATER

By LI PO
Translated by S. Obata

Blue is the water and clear
the moon.
He is out on the South
Lake,
Gathering white lilies.
The lotus flowers seem to
whisper love,
And fill the boatman's heart
with sadness.

REPORT ON BRITAIN'S FINANCES

Banking and Issue Department Figures Given

The following report appeared in The Financial Times, London on April 14:

Banking Department—

Liabilities
(Week ended April 14, 1943—In pounds)

Rest	3,112,001
Public deposits	17,785,609
Other deposits	186,055,529
Bankers	131,878,371
Other accounts	54,177,158

Assets

Governm't securities	139,642,838
Other securities	24,103,259
Disc. and advances	5,681,356
Securities	18,421,903
Notes	56,748,024
Gold and silver	1,012,018
Reserve	577,660,042

Ratio 28.3 per cent, bank rate 2.0 per cent.

Liabilities
(Week ended April 12, 1944)

Rest	3,120,548
Public deposits	6,586,831
Other deposits	224,942,915
Bankers	168,183,765
Other accounts	56,759,150

Assets

Governm't securities	198,807,151
Other securities	23,360,040
Disc. and advances	8,562,158
Securities	14,797,882
Notes	2,669,359
Gold and silver	342,507
Reserve	27,036,103

Ratio 11.6 per cent, bank rate 2.0 per cent.

Liabilities
(Increase: +, decrease: –; for week)

Rest	+	11,571
Public deposits	–	2,142,866
Other deposits	+	1,281,117
Bankers	+	1,352,141
Other accounts	–	71,024

Assets

Governm't securities	+	9,435,000
Other securities	–	5,906,684
Disc. and advances	–	5,130,807
Securities	–	775,877
Notes	–	4,319,655
Gold and silver	–	58,839
Reserve	–	4,378,494

Ratio 1.9 per cent, bank rate nil.

Issue Department
(Week ended April 14, 1943)

Notes issued	1,000,241,718
In circulation	943,493,694
In banking deposit	56,748,024
Other gov't securities	988,009,047
Other securities	962,624
Silver coin	13,229
Gold coin and bullion	241,718
Total gold stock	1,253,736

(Week ended April 12, 1944)

Notes issued	1,150,241,718
Circulation	1,123,548,122
In banking deposit	25,593,596
Other gov't securities	728,032
Silver coin	10,568
Gold and bullion	241,718
Total gold stocks	584,225

(Increase, +; decrease, –.)

Notes issued		nil
In circulation	+	4,319,655
In banking deposit	–	4,319,655
Other gov't securities	–	44,531
Other securities	+	45,555
Silver coin	–	1,024
Gold coin and bullion		nil
Total gold stocks	–	58,839

Fruits of Wisdom

Other relaxations are peculiar to certain times, places, and stages of life, but the study of letters is the nourishment of our youth, and the joy of our old age. They throw an additional splendor on prosperity, and are the resource and consolation of adversity; they delight at home, and are no embarrassment abroad in short, they are company to us at night, our fellow-travelers on a journey, and attendants in our rural recesses.—Cicero.

* * *

The plays of natural lively children are the infancy of art. Children live in a world of imagination and feeling. They invest the most insignificant object with any form they please, and see in it whatever they wish to see.—Oehlenschlager.

* * *

rengthening of the British Empire portend? It merely means that she will lose two things to gain one. It may be a clever plan but Britain has not been able, after all, to stem the tide of disintegration that has overtaken the Empire. If one re-

To be a philosopher is not merely to have subtle thoughts; but so to love wisdom as to live according to its dictates.—Thoreau.

* * *

The books we read should be chosen with great care, that they may be, as an Egyptian king wrote over his library, "The medicines of the soul."

* * *

Bion, seeing a person who was tearing the hair off his head for sorrow, said, "Does this man think that baldness is a remedy for grief?"

* * *

The most profound joy has more of gravity than of gaiety in it.—Montaigne.

* * *

So remarkably perverse is the nature of man, that he despises those that court him, and admires whoever will not bend before him.—Thucydides.

World Hegemony

Political Idea of Federation of Nations Developed as Defense Against Pernicious Anglo-U.S. Aim

Editor's Note: In an article dealing with the political idea of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, appearing in the Gaiko Jiho, Ryo Chiba lays bare the inordinate ambition traditionally held by America and Britain of dominating the world and their selfish design of building world peace on their hegemony over the world.

The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is an epochal pronouncement aiming at the establishment of world peace. The concept and term of the "world" we have had from ancient times, but the discovery of the world in its true sense belongs to the modern times when the geography of the world was clearly established. It was after the former World War that the history of the world, in the true sense of the term, began, nor was it until the mankind of the whole world was placed in correlationship of life and death in the present great war that it took definite form.

The philosophy of history tells us that human beings have kept on fighting down to the present age in search of peace. And the quest of world peace is an important factor in the present-day history of the world also. It is seen accordingly that the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, deeming the construction of Greater East Asia to be an important prerequisite for the establishment of world peace, sets forth, in its fifth item, the principle of contribution to the progress of the world. Similarly, it is to be noticed, the Atlantic Charter, in its sixth item, advocates the establishment of world peace. In the Presidential Message to Congress also we find the assertion made to the effect that it is in accord with the best interests of all nations, big and small, that all peoples who love peace should participate in a just and lasting system of peace. Nor was this the sole occasion on which the ideal of world peace was expatiated upon by the American President. It is due to the divergence of the fundamental political ideas held by the contending nations—Japan seeking to establish world peace on the emancipation of Asia, and America on her hegemony over the world—that a death struggle is actually going on between nations, notwithstanding the fact that the aim they have in view is alike—the establishment of world peace. The main objectives of the Atlantic Charter are, as the New York Times pointed out in its issue of August 15, 1941, no territorial changes and the post-war structure. Some people pronounce the Atlantic Charter to have gone bankrupt, but this is true of the former objective only. The latter—the idea of the world police States—remains the clear-cut war object of the Anglo-Americans. References made in the Presidential Message to Congress to America's claim of the military control of Japan, Germany and Italy and of what she regards as her legitimate standing in the world bear testimony to it.

Is Bane of Whole World

America's claim of hegemony over the world emanating from "Manifest Destiny" is the bane of the whole world of the twentieth century. The defense of the world against this pernicious American idea is the chief motive responsible for the development of the political idea of federation or grossraum. However, the plan for the formation of the Union of the South American countries, of which Martin Bolivar was one of the foremost advocates, was crushed by America's Big Stick policy and it only served to stimulate the growth of pan-Americanism. The idea of a federal Europe, which has given rise to variegated controversies, is still kept alive with opinion divided as to who should assume the leadership. Hugo conceived the idea of forming a big Republic with European countries under French leadership. Kudenhoff advocated a plan for the federation of Europe while Liszt espoused the cause of a Continental system based on the coordination of productive power. Then came Fuehrer Hitler's grand work of building New Europe on grossraum lines, and his undertaking has been brought a long way toward realization. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is claiming the leadership in Europe. She firmly believes in pan-Slavism and is convinced that the Slavs have a civilization of their own and are destined to rule the European Continent in future. As for Britain, she is placed in a most trying position of competing for supremacy with America on whom she is at present dependent, and there is every indication of her heading for ruin.

Asia has been blighted by America's ambition to rule the world. Down to the 19th century, Britain controlled the world market and the seven seas by dint of her industrial power which drew its energy from coal. As oil and hydroelectricity replaced coal as the source of motive power, there sprang up new industrial countries everywhere to menace the supreme position of Britain. The process of Britain's fall from supremacy was quickened by the acquisition of great industrial power by America. Though competitive with each other, both British and American capital turned to Asia for raw materials and markets and then they sought to convert the whole of Asia into a colony for the realization of their ambitious design of establishing hegemony over the world. The history of Asiatic peoples during the past 300 years is a record of strifes, submissions, revolts and exploitations. Now at last the Asiatic peoples are given new hope in the declaration made for the construction of Greater East Asia—a declaration aiming at the establishment of world peace on the basis of the emancipation of Asia. Japan's fundamental political ideas are diametrically opposed to those of America and Britain. Whereas the enemy countries intend to establish peace in a world under their hegemony, Japan is striving for the establishment of peace in a world in which all countries can live happily and in harmony. Whereas the enemies, imbued with a strong sense of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, are bent on making use of their scientific knowledge to push their encroachments on the spheres of others and are eager to monopolize the resources, we are devoted to the abolition of racial discrimination, to cultural interchange and to the throwing open of the world's resources. The moral spirit, the keynote of Asiatic political ideas, is manifest in the Japanese cause.

The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia seeks to establish world peace on the emancipation of Asia, while the Atlantic Charter and the Presidential Messages make world peace conditional on Anglo-Saxon hegemony. This disparity in political ideas is attributable, in the ultimate, to the fact that while the Oriental moral spirit is dominant in one case, Anglo-Saxon utilitarianism is supreme in the other. The political idea inspiring the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia was born of the moral spirit innate in Asia, and this Oriental moral spirit must be developed into a world spirit.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

The XXth Century

Shanghai may well be proud to count among its residents so distinguished a scientist as Rev. Fr. Ernest Gherzi S.J. of Zi Ka Wei Observatory. Rev. Gherzi has contributed a fine article to the May issue of The XXth Century magazine, which has just appeared. Its contents are based on observations taken at Zi Ka Wei. As this article reveals, years of research there have yielded amazing results about the types of weather occurring in East Asia, their origin and causes. The writer succeeds in presenting in a clear and absorbing form, a subject which is often considered as rather abstruse by the general public. Moreover, the article is far from dry, being spiced with touches of delightful humor.

"The Russians in East Asia"—here at last someone, and at that one who knows it well, has set down the story of the Russian Emigrants in East Asia from the day when they left their homeland after the Bolshevist revolution. The matter-of-fact tenor of the article captivates the attention at once. The writer lets facts and events speak for themselves and unfolds an epic story of hardship and adversity, of courage and fortitude, of enterprise and industry.

From the pen of Lily Abegg comes an eye-witness account of conditions in Belgium and then in France during the Blitzkrieg of 1940. This report is especially interesting for the light it throws on the peculiar frame of mind of the people produced by the breath-taking march of events.

"Twilight Front" by Bernhard Gramlich is chiefly remarkable for being a composition of striking color effects and dramatic rock formations rendered in prose. "April Fool in Palestine" is a most intriguing title for an article which explains just what April 1, 1944, meant to the Arabs and to the Jews. In the article entitled "Dangerous Bank-Note Circulation" the writer investigates the meaning behind the financial measures taken in several countries recently.

Other articles worth mentioning are: "Germany and Europe"; "The Croats"; "The Seven Worries of Turkey"; "Rehabilitation in France"; "Anzio and Nettuno—Rehearsal for Invasion?"

A great number of beautiful photographs illustrate the contents of the May issue which ends with a note of exclamation, as it were, for the short story on what may be called a specialty of the United States is as snappy and as slangy as they make them.